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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

NORWAY COMMENCING BILATERAL AID PROGRAM

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Feb 87 p 10

[Article by Paul Heisholt]

[Text] Gaborone, 8 Feb (NTB)--The government is planning to initiate limited bilateral aid cooperation in Angola. To start with this will involve technical assistance, probably in the energy or fisheries sector.

"We intend to start a bilateral aid program in Angola, but the form and extent will be limited," Developmental Aid Minister Vesla Vetlesen told NTB at the conclusion of a conference held by the global cooperation organization, SADCC. Until now Norway has not given Angola any direct assistance in spite of the strong Norwegian developmental aid involvement in southern Africa. But aid has been given to SADCC's energy office which is located in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

Angolan authorities have been lobbying for direct Norwegian aid involvement in their country for some time.

"We are especially interested in drawing on Norwegian expertise in the oil sector," Angolan Trade Minister Ismail Martins told NTB. "But the transportation sector and the fishing industry could also be relevant," stressed Martins, who welcomes Norwegian investments in Angola.

In recent years there has been some interest in the Norwegian business sector in investing in the former Portuguese colony. Norsk Hydro had a delegation in Angola as recently as January. However Norwegian businesses have made it clear that it would be a big help if Norwegian aid was represented in Angola.

The proposal to cooperate with Angola has been raised several times before without producing the necessary political support. Just before the last government resigned former Developmental Aid Minister Reidun Brusletten proposed limited bilateral aid to Angola to the cabinet. The matter was never discussed.

6578
CSO: 3639/19

COMOROS

RELATIONS WITH RSA ANALYZED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] The secret visit to Moroni by South African defence minister Magnus Malan on December 4 and 5 which was revealed by The Indian Ocean Newsletter (ION No 261) confirms Pretoria's breakthrough in the Comoros at a time when the government of President Pieter Botha is working to stave off the international economic sanctions being directed against it. While a threat to the defence agreement in force between France and the Comoros since November 10, 1978 seems a long way off, there is no cooperation with Ahmed Abdallah's regime. This could take the form of a number of officers of the South African forces being sent to Moroni. Last April six senior officers were in the Comoros in company with the French mercenary Bob Denard. Have Moroni and Pretoria signed a defence agreement, as remarks by Gen Malan during his stay might suggest. Did he not say, "I am making the defence of the Comoros my business?" The French ambassador in Moroni, Alain Deschamps, who sought an explanation of the South African minister's visit from President Abdallah's special adviser Ahmed Abdou, was given the sharp response that the Comoros was a sovereign state with no obligations to explain to anyone.

In the last three years, however, Paris has made no objection to the development of commercial relations between the Comoros and South Africa. Hotel projects are currently under way (see ION No 235). But the French government, particularly before the return of the right to power in Paris, wanted this cooperation to be at state level, and not through the intermediary of the mercenaries in the archipelago. Moroni took no notice. The only consequence so far has been the resignation of the lawyer Maitre Verny, who has French nationality, from his position as adviser to President Abdallah, as he confirmed personally this week to The Indian Ocean Newsletter. It is not certain that Jacques Chirac's government is excessively worried, satisfied as it is at having secured a modus vivendi over the business of Mayotte after the recent visit to Moroni by the French premier. It seems, in fact, that in exchange for Mr Chirac dropping the plan to make Mayotte a full department of France, Ahmed Abdallah pledged to tone down his claims to the island in international bodies. Meanwhile South Africa is walking into the Comoros by the door held wide open by the mercenaries. It has been known for several years that Bob Denard, the man who restored Ahmed Abdallah to power in the Comoros in 1978, has since acquired large interests in South

Africa, where 15 members of the Comoros presidential guard have already been trained. It is less well known, however, that numerous South African officials, particularly in the foreign affairs department, work closely with the mercenaries. One of them is the head of the department's southern Africa and Indian Ocean section, Mr Badd, who is being tipped as the next South African ambassador to France. The unofficial representative of the mercenaries in South Africa is a former Belgian mercenary named Thielmans. Born in Albertville, in the former Belgian Congo, he calls himself the commercial representative of the Comoros Republic and has offices in Pretoria in the Volskas bank building. In Moroni the main channel of South African influence is none other than Ahmed Abdou, who, for all that, has just taken French nationality. It was he who helped Bob Denard to prepare Ahmed Abdallah's secret visit to South Africa in April 1983 (see ION No 108).

At the present time, France's attempts to take control of the Presidential Guard and integrate it into the regular army to make a single force have been a failure. The Belgian mercenary in charge of the guard, "Commander Charles" (real name Roger Ghys), who is more pro-French, has not succeeded in ousting his rival Bob Denard. The latter has the advantage of providing the funds for the guard. Out of the 30 million French francs which the South Africans give him every year, Denard is said to pass on only 20 million to Charles. Gabon and Morocco have apparently stopped subsidising the guard, and only Kuwait continues to do so, but to no great extent. Countries in the region which are concerned for their security, such as Madagascar and Seychelles, and more recently Tanzania, must be following these developments with increasingly close attention.

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CSO: 3400/179

ETHIOPIA

WRITE-OFF OF DEBT FOR ARMS PURCHASES FROM SOVIETS SOUGHT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Addis Ababa Pleads with Moscow for Dispensation from Repayment of Its Debts Incurred by Arms Purchases"]

[Text] Ethiopia has asked Moscow for dispensation from repayment of its debts incurred as the result of arms purchases from the Soviets but seems not to have received a reply so far. Foreign Minister Bayeh Berhanu indicated as much in a conversation with the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, though he refused to go into details. Western observers estimate that the East African country has obtained more than DM4 billion's worth of weapons from the Soviet Union since 1977, when neighboring Somalia invaded Ethiopia's Ogaden Province and started a war of conquest. The Federal Republic made its dispensation from the repayment of Ethiopian debts arising from Bonn's development aid dependent on Moscow's prior write-off of Addis Ababa's weapons purchases. Berhanu described this FRG demand as "cynical," because the West had refused to come to Ethiopia's aid against the Somali attack.

The minister said that the traditional friendly relations between the FRG and Ethiopia had "cooled after the revolution." "Unfortunately," he said, Bonn's attitude had been "negative" from the very beginning: Ethiopia had been "systematically, unjustifiably and unnecessarily" criticized. Bonn's ambassador in Addis Ababa at the time was largely responsible for this state of affairs. His refusal to respect the Ethiopian workers' legally guaranteed freedom of association in the purview of the German School in Addis Ababa had "provoked" the seizure of the school. Bonn, in turn, had used this as a "pretext" for cooling relations. While the issue of the school was "of very minor importance," the minister said, it had caused 10 years of frosty relations between two countries which otherwise could have maintained very smooth and friendly relations."

This interpretation is confirmed by other sources. According to them, the ambassador had evidently failed to appreciate that, following the emperor's overthrow in 1974, the emergence of labor unions could no longer be prevented even in this formerly feudalist country. The ambassador is alleged to have acted high-handedly. When the Foreign Ministry in Bonn was finally informed about the threatened seizure and issued instructions to initially permit at least the organization of some gardeners, it was already too late. The

ambassador was declared persona non grata and had to leave the country in early 1978. The seizure was obviously not planned as a measure directed against the West. The Italian, British, French and even American schools remained unmolested. At the present time, Bonn is examining an Ethiopian offer to settle the matter by the exchange of the old school site for another one close to the embassy.

In the course of conversation Berhanu said there was "absolutely no reason" for him to reject an official invitation to Bonn. Of course, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's invitation to his predecessor Goshu Wolde (who defected to the United States after pronouncing serious accusations against the Marxist-Leninist policies of head of state Mengistu) would have to be reissued to him. A few years ago, Bayeh Berhanu had already once been received in Bonn, in his capacity as chairman of the government committee responsible for foreign disaster aid. At the time Genscher had been disappointed, because Berhanu was unable to at once promise a settlement of the school issue. Berhanu is No 5 in the Politburo and enjoys much more influence than his predecessor who was only No 34 in the Central Committee. Initially he talked of the "FRG," the English acronym for the Federal Republic of Germany. When told that this abbreviation was displeasing to Germans, similar to the displeasure felt by Ethiopians when their country is called Abyssinia, he was immediately willing to substitute the words Federal Republic of Germany or West Germany. In answer to another question, Berhanu said there was no reason why head of state and party Mengistu Haile Mariam should visit only communist countries. However, he indicated that no invitation had yet been issued by a Western country.

The minister showed great interest in the proposal made by a Bonn politician as a contribution to further detente at the Horn of Africa: At a visit to the Somalian capital, CDU deputy Stercken, former chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed the modernization of the harbor of Mogadishu and construction of a road across Somalia and Ogaden to the Ethiopian highlands, so as to provide an economic link between the two countries that now regard one another with great distrust. Somalia would obtain revenue from transit traffic, southern Ethiopia gain access to the sea.

First of all, however, the minister said, Somalia "would have to respect the internationally recognized border and permit it to be demarcated." As Berhanu tells it, some progress appears to have been made lately--two bilateral ministers' meetings were held in the past 2 years. Initially Somalia had demanded the entire Ogaden and for that reason went to war in 1963/1964 and 1977/1978. Berhanu says that it now had "accepted and demarcated" the major sections of the 2,500 km border between the two countries. The only point at issue now is a section beginning at the point where the Wedi Shebeli crosses the border and ending at the Kenya border.

Still, the Somalis needed more time to give up their "dreams of Greater Somalia" and settle for reality. Berhanu added that it would be "helpful" if "countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany which maintain intimate relations with the countries of the region, were to constructively use their influence." The Federal Republic's technical assistance program had already built a temporary bridge at Dolo across the Yuba that serves as the border at

that spot. Its permanent construction was still stalled due to the objections of the Somalis who, according to Berhanu, feared that Ethiopia might use a solid bridge for a military incursion. However, Ethiopia had "never attacked its neighbors" and stopped at the border even in 1978, when the Somali Army had suffered an annihilating defeat and Somalia was helpless. In fact, in the 150 years since 1837, Ethiopia has been attacked 33 times--from the north, the east and the west, without ever having started a single war.

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CSO: 3420/13

ETHIOPIA

EAL PLANE CRASHES IN ASMARA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 87 p 2

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA, Wednesday

An Ethiopian Air Force plane crashed while trying to land at the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara, killing all 54 passengers and crew on board, the Ethiopian news agency reported today.

The state-run agency, in a dispatch carried on front pages of Ethiopian newspapers, said the crash occurred yesterday afternoon about three minutes after the plane took off from Asmara en route to the capital, Addis Ababa.

The official Ethiopian Radio, in a report last night, attributed the crash to unspecified mechanical failure and said all those aboard were military personnel.

Neither the radio nor the news agency gave further details of the incident or identified the type of airplane. Most of Ethiopia's military transport planes are Soviet-made.

Eritrean rebels have been waging a guerrilla war for independence against Ethiopia's Marxist Government and its predecessor for almost 25 years. Eritrea is the East African country's northernmost province and borders the Red Sea.

On January 14, 1986, one of the rebel groups, the Eritrean

People's Liberation Front, claimed that its commandos carried out a major raid on Asmara's military airport, destroying more than 40 planes.

The government, which rarely comments on rebel activity, made no response to the claim.

Aviation officials contacted at the Addis Ababa airport said they were unable to provide any information about yesterday's crash beyond what was in the official news reports.

A Western diplomat in Addis Ababa, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he was surprised by the relatively prompt reporting of the crash in the official media.

A report on the official Ethiopian Radio monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corporation said:

"It crashed while it was trying to land after developing sudden problems about three minutes after taking off from Yohannes, the fourth airport (in Asmara)."

Ethiopian Radio gave no further details of the crash, BBC said.

An official at the control tower at the airport in Addis Ababa told the Associated Press in Nairobi that he knew of the crash only through the radio report and had no additional details. The official, contacted by telephone, did not give his name. (AP)

/9317
CSO: 3400/175

PEACE, SOLIDARITY COUNCIL ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] **THE Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council (GPSC) has deplored the continued testing of nuclear weapons by the United States.**

A statement issued in Accra yesterday by the council said the explosion of a nuclear device by the United States Administration early this year is a great disappointment for peace-loving mankind.

The statement said it is estimated that so far, the United States has conducted nearly 1,000 nuclear explosions, which have heightened the anxieties of the peoples of the world.

"The latest nuclear explosion by the Reagan Administration is certainly an open defiance of world public opi-

nion", the statement said.

The statement said the Reagan Administration had closed the doors to peace by continuing the testing of nuclear weapons throughout 1986.

It said the Star Wars programme is dangerous and the people of the United States must make the Reagan Administration to discard it.

The statement said the distortions in the world economy brought about by the wasteful use of resources have resulted in heavy external debts for Africa, Asia and Latin America, adding "only international capitalism are profiting from the arms race and the woes of the peoples of the world."

The statement therefore, called on all peace-loving people to unite and defeat the forces of aggression; for, "this is the only way for human survival," it added. — GNA

/13104
CSO: 3400/156

GHANA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TOURS VOLTA REGION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by Stephen Kofi]

[Text] THE Soviet Ambassador to Ghana, Mr E. Semenov arrived in Ho yesterday to begin a two-day tour of the Volta Region.

While in the region, the Ambassador will hold discussions with the management of the Volta Region Agricultural Development Project (VORADEP) and the region's Farmers' Services Company (FASCOM).

He will also hold meetings with the Standing Committee of the Volta Region House of Chiefs and the organs of the Revolution.

Mr Semenov will also visit some project sites and agricultural establishments including the Kpewe Water Project, Ziga Ceramics at Ve-Koloenu and the Kpando Tokor Fishing Complex.

The rest are the Vane-Avatime Textile Factory, the Afife Rice Farm and the Ghana-Libyan Agricultural Farm at Sokpoe.

Earlier in welcoming the Ambassador, Mr Richard

Seglah briefed Mr Semenov on the physical, political and social nature of the Volta Region.

He said the region like other parts of the country is endowed with abundant natural resources most of which are yet to be harnessed for development.

The region, Mr Seglah said is basically agricultural where various tropical crops are grown in addition to livestock and fishing.

He said it is the wish of the PNDC to welcome all friendly countries who are ready to assist in the development of the country.

The Soviet Ambassador on his part said relations between Ghana and his country have improved tremendously since December 31, 1981.

This is manifested in the number of delegations visiting each other's country since the inception of the revolution and the numerous scholarship granted to Ghanaian students now at over 1,000 to study in the Soviet Union.

There has also been co-operation in other fields including trade, education and culture, industry and sports.

He was hopeful that cordial relationship between Ghana and the Soviet Union will be encouraged to grow from strength to strength.

/13104

CSO: 3400/158

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION OPENS IN ACCRA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Vic Odoi]

[Text] A FOUR-DAY exhibition of Soviet Books on the theme "Peace and Progress" opened at the Arts Centre in Accra on Tuesday.

The range of books on display covers areas like mathematics, sciences, space science, law, philosophy and music.

Mr Walter Blege, Under Secretary for Education who opened the exhibition, said that peace and progress should be shared by all nations since they are indivisible.

He said the Soviet Union and Ghana share common ideas and aspirations and

that the series of book exhibitions being organised in the country are a means of sharing values and intellect.

In his opening remarks, Mr G. A. Frimpong, Acting General Manager of the Ghana Publishing Corporation (GPC) noted that the government accepts the significant role of books in the development of a nation.

He therefore expressed the nation's gratitude to the Soviet Government in arranging for the country to participate in the Moscow Book Fair which enables publishers to exchange ideas on their field.

The Soviet Ambassador to Ghana, Mr V. H. Semenov and the visiting Head of Department of Mir Publishers in Moscow, expressed the hope that the exhibition will afford Ghanaians a better understanding of the nature, aspirations and life of the Soviets.

/13104
CSO: 3400/158

RAWLINGS ON IRREVERSABILITY OF REVOLUTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] THE Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings, has said Ghana is moving forward by carrying out her immediate objectives.

Speaking in a BBC interview broadcast yesterday morning and monitored by GBC, he denied that there has been a U-turn from what the interviewer called "his left-wing revolutionary path of 1981" towards a more pragmatic approach.

Chairman Rawlings described that kind of left-right categorisation as conflicting, adding "what may have changed may be the methods by which we shall achieve those objectives."

He said "I don't think my political views have changed at all in terms of principles and aims."

It is more a question of learning to assess what can be attained at a particular point of time in terms of resources available and taking all the internal as well as the external factors into consideration.

Chairman Rawlings said the country has had to grapple with tremendous problems, human problems, problems of bushfires and forced re-

turnees of about a million people.

On the progress towards participatory democracy, the Chairman said though that has not been fully achieved, the past five years have seen the careful laying of the groundwork to ensure its achievement.

Through the CDRs concept, for example, people now have the grassroots organs of community development, the moulding and implementation of local decisions and frequent interaction and consultation.

"This has given people confidence in the work of their own opinions which have been suppressed during the years and ruled by government so far away, the government they couldn't see."

In the past, they could not make head or tail of government, he said.

But with the PNDC, an opening has been created at each workplace to achieve participation through the work of the CDRs, the bedrock of the Revolution, 31st December Women's Movement, June Four Movement, town and village development committees and other organisations through which voices of our people are being heard daily.

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GHANA

LIBYAN ENVOY ON 'IMPERIALIST' INTERVENTION IN CHAD

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

DR Said Hafyana, special envoy of Brother Muammar Al-Qathafi of Libya has said that imperialists intervention in Chad could transform an internal conflict into an international hot-bed like the Middle East, Asia and Central America.

He said Libya, like Ghana, is very much worried about the recent escalation of the Chadian situation by the imperialist French and American administrations since that could be very dangerous not only for Chad but the whole African continent.

"We agree with our brothers in Ghana that the Chadian problem is an African one and, its solutions should be African, with the efforts of the OAU", the special envoy stressed.

Dr Hafyana was speaking to the the Castle Press Corps after he had held a lengthy closed-door discussions with the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu, yesterday morning.

Captain (rtd), Kojo Tsikata, PNDC member responsible for National Security and Foreign Affairs was also at the meeting.

Dr Hafyana said he briefed Chairman Rawlings on the situation in Chad and how the Habre group in N'djamena is trying to transform Chad into a base of aggression against Libya and other African countries.

He maintained that the starting point of reaching any

meaningful solution in Chad is the evacuation of imperialist forces which would pave way for the OAU to find a solution to the problem.

Dr Hafyana said there is a real danger for Libya because the French and Americans have teamed up with the Zaireans and the Zionists to use Chad as a base for aggression against Libya.

Asked about the whereabouts of Goukuni Weddeye, Dr Hafyana replied that he is in Libya where he is leading a normal life.

He explained that the

man enjoys free movement and is not under house arrest as is being speculated in certain circles but he is no more the Leader of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) as the political situation in Chad has changed.

The new Leader of GUNT is Ibn Alsheek Omar, Mr Hafyana pointed out.

Dr Hafyana was accompanied to the Castle by Mr Abdalla Bujldian, Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana.

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GHANA

GDR AMBASSADOR COMMENDS PNDC FOR PEACE EFFORTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Feb 87 p 16

[Article by Karl Botchway]

[Text] THE PNDC has been commended for its policies, which aims at ensuring peace and tranquility for development.

This commendation was contained in a joint statement issued by Ghana-GDR Friendship Society and the Association of GDR-trained Ghanaians at an "Evening of Peace and Friendship" held this weekend at the residence of the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

In his address, Mr Franz Everhartz, the GDR Ambassador said the year 1987 is a very special one for both Ghana and the GDR.

This is because, Ghana will be celebrating its 30th anniversary of attaining independence; a significant epoch, which is a symbol for freedom, liberation and which serves as a beacon for the rapid attainment of political independence of other

African countries.

Mr Everhartz continuing, noted that this year would also mark the 750th anniversary celebration of the GDR capital, Berlin, a city which is a symbol of peace.

Peace, according to the Ambassador, is the most important item which the world needs today. In this regard, he stressed that his country's peace programme calls for the abolishing of the threat of war, the removal of all atomic and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, as well as steps to prevent the militarization of outer space and a gradual reduction in conventional arms.

The President of the Ghana-GDR Friendship Society, Mr Mowbray Eliot in his contribution, noted as very significant and beneficial, the supply of modern railway coaches, modern science equipment to various educational institutions and the rehabilitation of the Kumasi road by GDR under the present barter system.

Dr B. G. Opoku of the GDR-trained Ghanaians Association appealed that they should be involved in future bilateral talks with the GDR because of their sufficient knowledge about both countries' socio-economic development patterns and could be of advantage in this regard.

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CSO: 3400/158

BURKINA AMBASSADOR ON GROWING INTERACTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text]

THE Burkina Faso Ambassador in Ghana, Madam Maimouna Ouattara, has declared that 1987 will see concrete action to cement co-operation between the two revolutions of Ghana and Burkina Faso for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

As a first step, Ghana Airways and Air Burkina are to start flight operations to each other's country as soon as the necessary formalities have been completed.

Burkina Faso, Madam Ouattara hinted, is currently studying how best to give preferential treatment to Ghanaian manufactured goods to compete with goods from other countries on the Burkinabe market.

The Ambassador who was on a two-day tour to the Northern Region, was speaking in an interview with the Tamale press corps at the weekend.

Madam Ouattara was however not happy with the way countries are also holding high level discussions, on the possibility of Burkina Faso buying her petroleum needs from Ghana.

She added that it will be economically prudent for Burkina Faso to draw her petroleum needs from the Buife Petroleum Depot when the project is completed.

Burkina Faso is also to enjoy hydro-electricity from Ghana as soon as the northern sector power grid project is completed in 1990.

The two countries, the Burkinabe Ambassador added, are also collaborating in the area of communications, and it will not be long when peoples of the two countries will speak to each other directly, instead of routing the

telephone conversations through Paris or London.

Madam Ouattara said the governments of the two the Meat Marketing Board (NMB) has responded to the barter agreement between the two countries.

According to the Ambassador, her country is finding it difficult in getting salt from MMB in return for cattle already delivered to the Board.

Asked about the proposed integration between the two countries, Madam Ouattara pointed out that what needs to be done is for the two revolutions to conscientise the people on the need for any form of unification in the future.

Earlier in the day, Madam Ouattara paid a courtesy call on the Regional Secretary, Mr Huudu Yahaya, who stressed the need for the removal of artificial barriers between the two countries, because such barriers militate against meaningful economic, political and cultural co-operation.

Mr Yahaya noted that Ghana and Burkina Faso have common resources which could be utilised for the mutual benefits of their people.

This objective could however be achieved only when we create the necessary confidence among us. "We have tended to mistrust our fellow Africans, and this is all that the imperialists want so that Africans cannot unite for political and economic emancipation", the Regional Secretary stressed.

Replying Madam Ouattara assured the Regional Secretary that the revolutionary leadership of her country is doing everything possible to ensure that Ghana and Burkina Faso are united for the betterment of their people and Africa as a whole.

Madam Ouattara also paid a courtesy call on the Gukpe-Na Alhassan.

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GHANA

ANNAN CALLS ON AMBASSADORS TO EXPLAIN REVOLUTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

MR Justice D. F. Annan, member of the PNDC, has called on the country's ambassadors to explain what is going on in Ghana, politically, economically and socially in their countries of accreditation.

He said it is their duty to explain to the governments and people of their accredited countries the true character of the revolutionary process that is taking place.

This is necessary because, there is a certain amount of disinformation and misconception about what the PNDC is seeking to achieve, Mr Justice Annan stressed.

Mr Justice Annan was presenting the letters of accreditation to Mr Ate Allotey, a career diplomat who has been appointed Ghana's Ambassador-designate to Cote d'Ivoire.

The PNDC Chairman, Flt.-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings was present at the short ceremony which took place at the Castle, Osu yesterday.

Mr Justice Annan told the Ambassador-designate who has been in the foreign Service for the past 25 years, that his appointment is in recognition of his invaluable services that he has rendered to the country.

He said it is the expectation of the government that the discharge of his new duties would be characterised by the same level of commitment, dedication and competence, which he brought to bear in his other duties in the foreign Service.

The PNDC member reminded the Ambassador-designate that his first duty would be to explain to the government and people of Cote d'Ivoire the true character of Ghana's Revolution.

It is also his duty to explain the government's economic policies so that his accredited country would have the right perspective of what is happening in Ghana.

Mr Justice Annan emphatically intimated to the

Ambassador-designate that the thrust of the PNDC's programme is directed towards those who generate the wealth of the country — that is the people in the rural areas.

He talked about Ghana's policy of good neighbourliness and indicated that the government is not prepared to permit its objectives to be subverted or the regime to be destabilised in the name of good neighbourliness because "we have a national interest which we cannot betray".

The PNDC member asked the Ambassador-designate to do his best to reduce the incidents of smuggling along the borders of the two countries.

Mr Allotey gave the assurance that he would work consciously to bring honour to the country.

He said, he would do all he could to educate Ghanaians in Cote d'Ivoire about what is taking place back home in an effort to reduce disinformation about the country.

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GHANA

CUBAN DELEGATION VISIT, HEALTH BRIGADE ASSESSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by E.G.K. Delets]

[Text] A FOUR-MEMBER Cuban delegation arrived in the country yesterday to assess the work of the Cuban Health Brigade team working with the Ministry of Health.

The delegation will also hold discussions with government officials especially in areas concerning the health needs of the people.

The delegation which will spend five days in the country is being led by Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Cuba has since 1983 been assisting Ghana in her health delivery programme by

sending medical and para-medical personnel to work at hospitals in the country.

The first batch of the brigade worked with the Tema Hospital, Psychiatric Hospital and Korle Bu Teaching Hospital for two years.

The second batch which arrived in the country last year, is attached to the Tamale Regional Hospital.

Dr Valle said the visit is a routine one to over 30 developing countries in which Cuban medical and para-medical personnel are serving.

Dr E. G. A. Don-Arthur, PNDC Secretary responsible for State Committee for Economic Co-

operation who welcomed the delegation at the Kotoka International Airport expressed Ghana's gratitude for the assistance the Cuban doctors and para-medical staff are giving to the people of Ghana and hoped this assistance would be expanded since the PNDC attaches great importance to the country's health delivery programme.

Comrade Nicholas Rodriguez, Cuban Ambassador to Ghana was at the airport to welcome the delegation which includes Mrs Leonor E. Pantoja, Dr Roberto Cuza and Mr Barcizo Diaz, all officers of the Cuban Ministry of Public Health.

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PNDC MEMBER ANNAN CAUTIONS CIVIL DEFENCE ON ROLE

Accra PEOPLE's DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Rosemary Ardayfio]

[Text]

MR Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member, has called on the Civil Defence Organisation (CDO), not to concern itself with only the acquisition of martial skills but with discipline.

Addressing the closing session of the three-day seminar for Regional Co-ordinators, District Operational Assistants and Wing Commanders of the CDO, Mr Annan stated that some members have failed in this area and have in the process tainted the image of the institution.

The PNDC member therefore advised CDO members to make every effort to get rid of all undesirable elements such as people with criminal records or those who are not amenable to good order and discipline.

Mr Annan described the circumstance under which the CDO came into being as peculiar which enabled many undesirable elements to infiltrate into its ranks and stressed that this calls for a remedy.

The PNDC member also

noted that the category of militiamen who use weapons to terrorise innocent people and imaginary enemies need immediately a new orientation and further training.

He was happy that a militia police has been created to ensure strict discipline within the organisation adding that "this is a most desirable development which, I am sure will be warmly welcomed by the general public".

Mr Annan condemned the extravagant claims sometimes made by cadres in respect of status, function and achievements of the organs to which they belong.

Such claims and postures, he said, tend to irritate other organs of the revolution or even antagonise them.

"Let us seek constantly to involve as many of our people as people in the ongoing process of national re-discovery and development", he said.

He commended the CDO on its anti-smuggling operations in support of the regular Armed Forces.

According to him, the amount of cocoa, diamonds, petroleum and timber products and various currencies which otherwise would have been smuggled and were saved is considerable.

He encouraged the militiamen to initiate communal labour programmes and also participate fully in all community work.

Mr Annan further suggested that the militiamen, in concert with others, should organise their communities to eliminate or control mosquitoes as a contribution to the Primary Health Care programme.

The PNDC member cautioned all organs of the revolution to operate within the laws, regulations and procedures which regulate the conduct of the Ghanaian.

This, he pointed out, will avoid a situation of anarchy and also reduce the effects of inter-institutional rivalry and conflict.

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PUBLIC ASKED TO SUPPORT CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION EFFORTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jan 87

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text] THE public has been advised not to adopt a hostile attitude to the Civil Defence Organisation (CDO).

Rather they should see it as an organisation established by the PNDC to help defend and protect Ghanaians. Brigadier G. N. Guomil the Commander of Two Brigade has advised.

Brigadier Guomil said through programmes, the CDO seeks to promote national unity, civic consciousness, discipline and economic development through sustained effort.

He was speaking at a passing out ceremony of the first batch of sixty militiamen, who had undergone a ten-week intensive basic military training. They were drawn from four districts in the Ashanti Region.

The Brigade Commander explained that the concept of the people's Militia differs a bit from the CDR in that, the militia seeks to foster co-operation with armed forces and the police on one hand, and the civilian population on the other.

"This is geared towards the achievements of national unity, stability and adoption of a systematic strategy for the achievement of economic development" he added.

Continuing, Brigadier Guomil said, "at the local

level the CDO helps in the initiation and implementation of programmes aimed at providing para-military and leadership training, and civic education to the personnel of CDR, NYOC, Asafo Companies and other identifiable voluntary organisations."

On the achievements of the CDO in the Ashanti region Brigadier Guomil said the militia helped to clean up filthy areas in Kumasi, assisted the district councils in the collection of revenue, and arrested pick pockets, "wee" smokers and other social misfit during the past year.

In addition, they helped to check smuggling and other anti-social activities and contributed to the collection of bank loans for defaulters.

"The CDO does not limit itself to a specific job, but stretches out to help where it is needed", the Brigade Commander said.

He advised the cadres to use the knowledge, training and experience they have acquired to serve the people and not to lord over them.

Prizes were awarded to deserving cadres, and Mr Thomas Asare was adjudged the best overall cadre. A special award was also given to Miss Phelomina Dzorgbo, the only female cadre among the batch for her outstanding endurance.

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INFORMATION SECRETARY ON COOPERATION WITH NOVOSTI

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] MR Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Secretary for Information, has stressed the importance of co-operation between his ministry and the Novosti Press Agency (APN) in eliminating the imbalances of the information flow to Ghana.

He said a broader co-operation between the Soviet and Ghanaian mass media organisations will be useful in the context of struggle for progress and peace and will further help improve the international information order.

Mr Quakyi was speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the APN during a friendly visit to the USSR as guest of the USSR Union of Journalists. Mr Quakyi was leading a delegation of Ghanaian Journalists.

On the situation in South Africa, Mr Quakyi said using comprehensive

and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime of racist South Africa would be an important step toward eliminating that regime and granting Namibia genuine independence.

He expressed confidence in the final victory over apartheid and liberation of Namibia from Pretoria's occupation.

He further called on the mass media all over the world to step up their efforts in this sense since South African leaders have imposed a black out on news about the mounting movement for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia from racist and colonial oppression.

In Moscow, apart from the USSR Union of Journalists, the guests visited the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the APN.

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OBENG DISCUSSES PRIVATIZATION OF STATE FIRMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] **CERTAIN** state enterprises will be privatised whilst others will be converted into joint ventures with private capital, Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC member and Chairman of Committee of Secretaries has said.

On the other hand, those that are politically and economically strategic will remain state-owned.

This firm decision was reached at through democratic discussions with the people, enterprises and mass organisations in the country. Mr Obeng told a 20-member delegation of HOSTA Group of Companies currently visiting the country.

He said the government is encouraging a healthy and purposeful competition between private initiative and state or state cum private initiative.

He stated that the government does recognise that in specific fields the state has the highest potential for making maxi-

mum contribution to the creation of national wealth and in these areas the government would like the state to make investments.

There are other sectors of the economy which Mr Obeng said from our own historical experiences have demonstrated that it would be best handled and effectively applied to the national interest if the initiative were in private hands.

He said the state recognises this and that is why it has formulated a package of incentives that would attract the private sector to play this role in the economy.

"It is one demonstration of our commitment to the tapping of private capital and other resource entrepreneurship for it to make a contribution in our national economic development," Mr Obeng added.

In addition to this, the PNDC member said the government also does recognise that there could be partnership between the state and private capital in some sectors and it is making room available for that kind of partnership to be applied to the country's maximum advantage.

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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES SLATED FOR RESTRUCTURING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jan 86 p 16

[Text] THE Ministry of Agriculture is to overhaul the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives GAFACO-OPS) and restructure it.

The objectives of GAFACO-OPS includes mobilization of farmers and fishermen into economically viable farmers' co-operatives capable of raising their productivity and thereby increasing their incomes.

The Federation since its inception in 1982 has been under the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development and was transferred from that Ministry to the Ministry of Agriculture when the Ministry of Cooperatives was merged with the Ministry of Local Government last year.

Specifically, GAFACO-OPS should assist its affiliates to embark on viable projects, secure inputs, including credits, and to find both domestic and external markets for their produce.

A statement by the Agriculture Ministry said

as presently structured, GAFACO-OPS is woefully disabled to execute these functions.

The envisaged restructuring therefore aims at enhancing the organisational skills of the office bearers to enable them to regain not only the confidence of the farmers and fishermen but also to perform more creditably.

In consonance with the democratic approach to solutions of problems characteristic of the on-going revolution, the Ministry of Agriculture respectfully invites the public to submit memoranda, representations, etc. on the restructuring exercise for considerations.

Memoranda and other representations on the subject may be addressed to the PNDC Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, P. O. Box M.37, Accra. They may also be hand-delivered to Room 7, Ministry Block G.

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CSO: 3400/161

IRAN TO ASSIST IN COMBATTING DESERTIFICATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Karl Botchway]

[Text] THE Islamic Republic of Iran has indicated its readiness to co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture in combatting the threat of desertification in Ghana.

The Charge d'Affaires, Mr Seyed Skamseddin Khareghani made this disclosures, during question time at the programme organised by the Ghana Press Club at the Ghana Institute of Journalism titled an "Evening with Iran" to mark the commencement of a series of activities planned by the press club.

Mr Khareghani pledged further that the Iranian Revolution is prepared to place its expertise and knowledge at the disposal of other third world countries to boost South-South co-operation.

The lecture also coincided with the 8th anniversary of the celebration of the Iranian Revolution.

Talking about the achievements of the Iranian Revolution, the Charge d'Affaires noted that despite the imposed war by Iraq, they have achieved great strides in social, scientific and technological developments.

An intensive educational restructuring pro-

gramme has made it possible to make education more accessible for the majority and also more tuned to the development needs of the country. This situation under the previous Shah regime was totally absent, Mr Khareghani declared.

On the war within the Persian Gulf, the Charge d'Affaires described it as an imposed one, clearly aimed at dislodging the young Islamic Revolution.

This, he stressed, has not been possible, due to the strength of the revolutionary forces which grew day by day.

Information currently being made available about the war situation from the Western media are all distorted and part of a grand imperialist strategy to discredit the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Mr Khareghani added.

Victory for Iran, he assured all, would be soon; however, if Iraq wants peace as she claims, then they must accept to withdraw to internationally recognised borders, pay war compensation and finally President Saddam Hussein must step down.

These conditions he reiterated, are the only way to bring about peace in the region.

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MORE GDR RAILWAY COACHES ARRIVE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] THE Ghana Railway Corporation (GRC) on Tuesday took delivery of its second consignment of 10 new passenger coaches at the Takoradi harbour.

This brings to 20 the number of coaches so far received from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) under a Ghana-GDR barter agreement.

A third consignment of nine coaches was expected yesterday with the remaining four expected next week to comple-

te the first batch of 33 second-class coaches under the agreement.

In all, the GRC is to receive 130 new passenger coaches from the GDR.

Meanwhile, the first 10 coaches received in December last year, have been put into service between Takoradi and Kumasi.

The service dubbed "Coach Africana" super express which leaves Takoradi and Kumasi at 6 a.m. simultaneously arrives at their destinations at 1.15 p.m. the same day — GNA.

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CSO: 3400/160

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC UTILITY REHABILITATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by Victoria Odoi]

[Text] DR Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, yesterday handed over to the Italian Ambassador in Ghana agreements on the financing of two projects in the country estimated at \$13.7 million.

The agreements reached during the visit of the Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ghana in 1985, provide \$4.9 million to the Ghana Water and Sewerage Kpong-Tema-Accra Pipeline rehabilitation project and \$8.8 million to the Volta River Authority for its power rehabilitation system.

Documents on the two projects which formed part of a package is to be counter-signed by the Italian government for disbursement before the year ends, was received by His Excellency Mr L. Durante.

The loan to the GWSC will enable it repair, re-coat and replace badly corroded portion of the pipeline.

It will also involve the replacement and maintenance of valves, auxiliary fittings and chambers on the line.

The VRA project will also involve the rehabilitation of power systems to enhance supply, by reconditioning, and renovating miscellaneous electrical apparatus of the Akosombo, Volta, Takoradi and Kumasi area substations.

Other commitments on bilateral co-operation made during the 1985 con-

sultation between the two nations were towards the purchase of 100 tractors, other implements, operational maintenance and technical assistance for the aluminium rolling mill.

At the brief ceremony, Dr Botchwey noted that with Italian financial assistance to Ghana rising from \$41.9 million in 1986, Italy has become a leading bilateral donor to Ghana.

On behalf of the PNDC, the Secretary expressed appreciation for the desire of the Italian government to improve relations with Ghana in the framework of the Economic Recovery Programme.

His Excellency, Mr Durante who received the documents said his government's assistance is an expression of confidence and support to the PNDC.

In future, he said his government will offer assistance in other areas as a further expression of the spirit of solidarity between the two nations.

During the 1986 consultations held in Rome, the two sides agreed on the Rehabilitation of the Eastern and Central railway lines and the improvement of the Accra-Tema Water supply system all estimated at \$41.9 million.

Future possible areas of co-operation also discussed by the two teams focused on aluminium can manufacturing, fish processing, telecommunications development, the Keta Coastal Defence and rehabilitation of distribution network of petroleum.

GHANA

TRADE INCREASE WITH JAPAN REGISTERED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] TRADE between Ghana and Japan has increased since the launching of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) three years ago.

Speaking to the Ghana News Agency in Accra yesterday, Mr Kazuaki Arichi, Japanese Ambassador in Ghana, said imports from Japan rose to 30 million dollars in 1984 from 17 million dollars in 1983, while Ghana's exports to that country rose from 65 million dollars to 71 million dollars within the same period.

Ghana's exports in 1985 amounted to 67 million dollars as against 42 million dollars worth of imports, Mr Arichi said.

Major items of trade between the two countries comprise automobiles, canned fish and textiles from Japan and cocoa beans and manganese from Ghana.

Mr Arichi said between 1982 and 1985, Japan's loan assistance to Ghana

amounted to 49.06 million dollars.

This, he said, was made up of 25.06 million dollars for the telecommunications expansion project in 1982 and 24 million dollars for the ports rehabilitation project in 1985.

Each loan has an interest rate of 3.5 per cent spread over a 30-year period including a 10-year grace period.

Mr Arichi said his country has given a number of grants to Ghana within the same period, mainly to boost agricultural production.

He said the increase in trade between the two countries is an indication of his government's support for the ERP, adding that the programme stood a good chance of success.

He compared the present difficulties facing Ghana to those of Japan after the Second World War and said "through hard work, Ghanaians can make it."

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CANADA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR GRAINS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by Boniface Ablekpe]

[Text]

THE Canadian Government is committed to the Ghana Grain Development Project now in its second phase and is being financed by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) at a cost of ₦6.3 million, Mr Aubrey Morantz, Canadian High Commissioner in Ghana has announced at the Seventh National Maize and Cowpea Workshop in Kumasi.

He said this is Canada's recognition of the priority given agriculture and rural development by the PNDC Government in its economic recovery programme adding that the Canadian Government will continue to support Ghana both morally and materially in its national reconstruction effort.

Canada, the High Commissioner said is currently providing assistance to Ghana through CIDA in

the forestry sector by way of equipment line of credit and is contributing to the rehabilitation of the State Gold Mines whilst Petro-Canada is helping in on-shore oil drilling in the Tano Basin.

The Kumasi Technical Institute, the High Commissioner announced, will soon have its courses and equipment upgraded through supplementary Canadian funding.

He stressed the need for the maize and cowpea project to succeed to ensure the welfare of the majority of Ghanaians who live in the rural areas.

He challenged all those involved to ensure that farmers' yields are doubled by the end of the second phase.

He also urged them to consider seriously the role of women in extension work saying that 50 per cent of farmers are women and there is the need to recognise them as an important part of the extension agents' clientele.

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CSO: 3400/157

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON GOLD INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[Text]

GHANA has the potential to establish more than 40 gold mines to earn her at least one billion dollars yearly, sources close to the Geological Survey Department (GSD) have said in Accra.

The sources said given the right environment and the required input, Ghana will be able to produce gold at the rate of two million fine ounces a year.

Even if this rate of mining increases to 2.7 million fine ounces per annum, Ghana's gold reserves will last 740 years, the sources told the Ghana News Agency yesterday.

"The future is bright and we should have been far ahead by now," they added.

The sources quoted portions of the report of the committee on gold output in Ghana presented to the Minister for Lands and Natural Resources during the December 1980 conference on Ghana's Gold Endowment.

"Ghana has the geological endowment to enable her to produce gold on a massive scale, probably on

the same scale as South Africa and the Soviet Union," the report said in part.

The sources regretted that this natural wealth is not being fully exploited by the three existing gold mines — the Ashanti-Goldfields Corporation, Tarkwa and Prestea Mines.

The Gold Mines recorded a peak production of 915,317 fine ounces of gold in 1959/60, according to available statistics at GSD.

Production, however, fell to 387,730 fine ounces in 1979. Last year's production figure was estimated at 251,600 troy ounces.

Factors such as obsolete plant and mining equipment, illegal gold winning (galamsey), pilfering and smuggling and unfavourable world market prices have been identified as some of the constraints.

With the introduction of an export rehabilitation programme by the PNDC and the refurbishment of the mining sector, indications are that the mines would pick up.

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MAJOR ROAD BRIDGE PROJECTS COMPLETED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] FOUR out of 15 major road and bridge development projects being undertaken throughout the country have been completed.

About seven of them are nearing completion while the rest are in their initial stages.

Those completed include the Kumasi-Tepa Junction road, asphalting of the Yamoransa-Takoradi road, the Nsawam road interchange bridges and the Ankobra, Jumoro, Iture, Dadieso and Ejisu-bridges.

Others which are about 90 per cent complete are the Yamoransa-Bekwai, Daboase-Takoradi, Axim-Mpataba-Elubo roads, the Yapei-Morno road and bridges approaches, White Volta bridge approaches, phase one of Tepa Junction-Sunyani road and the Assembly Bridge Programme.

The remaining four which are in their initial stages include the Kaneshie-Malam road, Accra District road rehabilitation, the Anyinam-Kumasi pavement overlay and the Kumasi City roads.

A source close to the Ghana Highway Authority disclosed this in Accra yesterday.

The source said about 539 kilometres of roads will be covered under the project.

The source gave the

breakdown of money so far expended on the projects as Kumasi-Tepa Junction road ₦788,119,783.82, Daboase-Takoradi, ₦570,440,883.27 and ₦31,792,990.00 Deutsche Marks, Axim-Mpataba-Elubo ₦478,324,418.66, Yamoransa-Takoradi, ₦169,109,497.37, Kaneshie-Malam, ₦168,413,964.31 and ₦18,555,909.61 Deutsche Marks and the Yapei-Morno road and bridge approaches ₦500,995,712.75.

Others are Tepa Junction-Sunyani ₦251,514,885.33 and 2,663,550.10 dollars, Kumasi City Roads, ₦45,164,815.51 and 2,245,978.93 dollars, Yamoransa-Bekwai, ₦61,456,365.71 and Accra District roads, ₦8,809,126.02 and 2,382,299.67 Deutsche Marks.

For the bridges, the source gave their expenditure so far as Assembly Bridge Programme, ₦11,207,302.86 and 8,969,080.81 Deutsche Marks, White Volta Bridge approaches, ₦82,741,305.21, Nsawam road interchange bridges, ₦21,047,636.00 and the Ankobra, Jumoro, Iture, Dadieso and Ejisu Bridges ₦379,987,351.00.

According to the source, the Kumasi-Abuakwa road has been added to the contract of Messrs A. Kassardjan after satisfactorily completing the Kumasi-Tepa Junction road.

/13104

CSO: 3400/160

REVIEW OF TIMBER EXTRACTION RATE ADVISED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] THE District Secretary for Gomoa-Awutu-Effutu, Dr P. H. K. Okumi, has suggested the establishment of a special body to review the rate at which timber species are being extracted from the country's forest reserves.

"Although the timber industry is playing an important role in the Economic Recovery Programme, one should not lose sight of the threats posed by the spread of the Sahara to the south," he said.

Dr Okumi was speaking when he and the Deputy National Chief Fire Officer, Mr I. O. Akrofi, jointly inaugurated a 316-member anti-bushfire volunteer squad at Gomoa-Brofo in the Central Region.

The volunteers selected from thirteen villages in the Gomoa Assin Traditional Area, have undergone a six-week intensive training in fire-fighting and prevention.

Dr Okumi said the government should determine the number of trees

each timber company should fell annually to save the nation from the grips of desertification.

The District Secretary further suggested that as a condition for renewing timber concession licences, every timber company should be made to establish a nursery of timber species adaptable to the area it operates.

He said the review body should inspect such nurseries and ensure that new trees are planted to replace the felled ones.

Dr Okumi called on those who are still sitting on the fence to join the national crusade to prevent fire outbreaks.

He commended the chiefs and people in the Gomoa Area for their co-operation and asked them to assist the volunteers financially and materially to enable them perform efficiently.

Nana Kwakye Arhin XVII, Abakomahene of Gomoa-Assin Traditional Area and chief of Gomoa-Nduem, presided — GNA.

/13104

CSO: 3400/161

INCREASED GOLD OUTPUT AT ASHANTI FIELDS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Janet Quartey]

[Text] THE Ashanti Gold-fields Corporation (AGC) yesterday, presented a cheque for ₦137.5 million being the share of Government's dividend to Mr George Adamu, Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources in Accra.

The AGC declared a dividend of ₦250 million for the year ending September 30, 1986.

In a speech before presenting the cheque, Mr S. E. Jonah, Managing Director of AGC, noted that gold output which slumped during the late 1970s and early 1980s have now been restored.

During the last quarter of 1986 for instance, Mr Jonah stated, that the Corporation exceeded its gold output of 23,500 onces a month.

He attributed this improved performance to the pragmatic economic policies initiated by the PNDC

since the inception of the December 31 Revolution.

He pointed out that, before the launching of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) in 1982, all attempts by AGC to attract foreign loan finance to rehabilitate the mine had been unsuccessful.

Mr Jonah however stated that, since 1985, the corporation has obtained foreign loan finance to carry out a major rehabilitation and expansion programme worth \$160 million.

He said AGC is expected under the expansion programme to contribute about 50 per cent of the total cost of the project.

This, he added, has been made possible through the generous concession granted the corporation by the Government, to retain 45 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings in an external account.

According to Mr Jonah AGC earned ₦7.5 billion as at September 30, 1986 and has paid ₦2.2 billion to the Government in the form of various taxes.

/13104
CSO: 3400/161

GHANA

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC CALL SOCIETY DONATES BOOKS--Brother Bujeldian Abdalla, Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana has noted with satisfaction that despite the past colonial influences on Africa, Ghana and Libya still maintain their traditional culture. He has, however, called for the intensification of the study and effective use of local languages in the country as part of efforts to completely shed off the remnants of colonialism. Brother Abdalla was speaking at a short ceremony in Accra yesterday where he presented a number of Arabic educational materials to the Ghana Institute of Languages (GIL) on behalf of the Islamic Call Society in Libya. He said it is also fair that, while African countries have for a long time learnt and used foreign languages, foreigners must also start studying and using African languages while in "our part of the world." He reiterated that Libya's renaming of the months of the year after great personalities, events and seasons forms part of her cultural revolution. He said another consignment of educational materials from his country's Education Ministry would soon arrive in the country to augment the institute's stock of Arabic teaching materials. In a welcome address, Mr Vincent Okunor, Director of the GIL said the institute which was initially set up as a division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to train personnel who would be posted abroad, now among other duties offer translation services and bilingual guards, at international conferences and fairs. [Text] [Article by Abigail Bonsu] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Feb 87 p 3] /9317

YAM CROP PROJECTIONS--Yam production during the 1987-88 season is expected to reach 1.2 million tonnes, Mr Ibrahim Adam, Under-secretary for Agriculture (Crops) said in Kumasi on Monday. He was opening a two-week course in root and tuber crops research and production for research workers, extension supervisors and production specialists responsible for the production and utilization of root and tuber crops in the country. Mr Adam urged researchers and extension officers to assist in making available enough seed yams through the "Minisett" techniques in the major yam growing areas. The course, jointly organized by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Ghana Legon, is to train researchers, extension workers and production specialists in the improved methods of root and tuber crops production. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Feb 87 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/178

IVORY COAST

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID SPURS AGRICULTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 2 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: "Ivory Coast Makes Economic Recovery: Several Agricultural Projects with International Technical and Financial Support"]

[Text] Frankfurt (W.A.N.)--According to new statistics, the Ivory Coast, known in official circles as the Cote d'Ivoire, has recovered from its economic crisis which was due in particular to insufficient international market prices for agricultural products and poor management in state-owned enterprises. The expected rapid increase in crude oil production in the offshore region also did not materialize. In addition there were also unfavorable climatic conditions. Energy supplies in particular were endangered due to the long dry periods because hydroelectric dams were limited in their capacity to generate electricity. Last year was a turning point for the Ivory Coast and its most important economic basis, agriculture.

Because satisfactory prices were able to be obtained on world markets for its two main export products, cacao and coffee, as well as for other agricultural products, the Ivory Coast closed out the 1985 fiscal year with record results. Moreover, the Ivory Coast is the world's leading producer of cacao. In 1985 income from cacao exports increased to 492.8 billion CFA francs (100 CFA francs = approximately DM 0.62) from 471.8 billion CFA francs the year before. During the 1985/86 harvest season (October 1985 to September 1986) cacao production reached a record high of 580,000 metric tons. Approximately 515,000 metric tons of cacao production is expected during the 1986/87 season. In September of 1985, the Societe Africaine de Cacao, S.A. (SACO) of Abidjan, a subsidiary of the Barry group, was guaranteed a loan of three million European Currency Units (ECU) (1 ECU = approximately DM 2.15) by the European Investment Bank (EIB) in Luxembourg for modernization of its cacao processing plants.

The Ivory Coast is the world's third largest coffee producer. In 1985 coffee exports amounted to 242,000 metric tons worth 278.2 billion CFA francs, up from 292,000 metric tons (worth 183.8 billion CFA francs) the year before. Despite lower quantities, higher profits were obtained due to higher international market prices. For the 1985/86 harvest season (30 Sep 1986), coffee production is estimated at about 280,000 metric tons, approximately

20,000 metric tons less than in the 1984/85 season. It was recently publicized that the Ivory Coast plans to invest about \$60 million in order to increase coffee production by about 150,000 metric tons annually up to the year 2000. With the assistance of the French state-owned Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) of Paris, existing coffee plantations in particular will be modernized.

The cultivation of rubber trees, oil palms and cotton is being promoted in order to expand the agrarian base. With regard to sugar cane, existing processing capacity in the sugar factories is to be better utilized. The cultivation of rice in particular is also being developed in order to supply food for the population. In 1985 exports of rubber amounted to 39,100 metric tons worth 14.0 billion CFA francs. The year before it was 36,200 metric tons which, however, due to higher prices yielded proceeds of 15.3 billion CFA francs.

The country's two major rubber plantation enterprises have begun important projects for expanding their production. The Societe des Caoutchoucs de Grand Bereby (SCGB) of Abidjan, in which the French firm Michelin has a 17 percent share, recently decided to create another rubber plantation in the Grabo district in the southwestern part of the country. Its cultivated area should cover about 10,000 hectares. The Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft fuer Beteiligungen in Entwicklungsländern GmbH (DEG) of Cologne, together with the CCCE, the British Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) of London, the EIB and the local Banque Nationale de Developpement Agricole (BNDA) of Abidjan, is supporting an important project of the second enterprise, the Societe Africaine de Plantations d'Heveas (SAPH) of Abidjan. This project involves the creation of its fourth rubber plantation in Rapides Grah in the southwest region.

The Ivory Coast is also in first place in palm oil production in Africa. The area devoted to oil palm cultivation, which is currently about 90,000 hectares, is to be increased by more than 73,000 hectares by 1990 within the scope of the development plan (1986 to 1990) of the state-owned palm industry enterprise. In 1984/85, palm oil production amounted to 137,000 metric tons. The cost, as published in the development plan, which also includes plans for the construction of two additional palm oil mills, was estimated at \$185 million. The EIB has agreed to provide a loan of 19 million ECU for this project. The World Bank, the CDC and the CCCE are also participating in the financing of this palm oil project.

The cultivation of cotton is being developed in the central and northern parts of the country. During the 1984/85 harvest season, cotton production (uncleaned) increased to 212,000 metric tons. In September 1986, the EIB approved a loan of 19.7 million ECU to be used by the Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Developpement des Textiles (CIDT) of Bouake primarily for the construction of its eighth cotton cleaning plant. This plant is being built in Seguela and has a processing capacity of 33,000 metric tons of cotton per year. The CCCE is also participating in the financing of this project which involves additional investments in six other cotton cleaning plants. A seventh cotton cleaning plant is also currently under construction.

The state's Societe pour le Developpement des Plantations de Canne a Sucre, l'Industrialisation et la Commercialisation du Sucre (SODESUCRE), which is responsible for marketing sugar, recently awarded a French consortium a contract valued at approximately 6 billion CFA francs for technical assistance within the framework of its structural adaptation program. Partners in the consortium are the three French firms, Adra, Sucre & Denree, and Technisucré. The structural adaptation program needs investments of about 42 billion CFA francs. As partial financing, the CCCE in October of 1986 guaranteed a loan of 9 billion CFA francs. Following the closing of two sugar factories, SODESUCRE has only four sugar production complexes which produced 133,000 metric tons of sugar in 1985/86. Annual production is expected to increase to 185,000 metric tons by 1990/91.

During the 1984/85 harvest season, rice production increased to 514,000 metric tons over 316,000 metric tons the year before. The European Development Fund approved a 10.5 million ECU grant-in-aid to the Ivory Coast in October of 1986 for the purpose of furthering rice cultivation in the central region. The project concerned, which requires investments of 16.4 million ECU, involves the development of a 760-hectare area for the intensive cultivation of irrigated rice. This project is expected to be concluded by 1990.

In recent years the Ivory Coast has been able to substantially increase its exports of tropical fruits. Exports of fresh pineapple increased to around 171,800 metric tons in 1985, compared to 136,500 metric tons the year before. With bananas, exports increased to 107,700 metric tons in 1985. In 1984, it was 97,500 metric tons.

The economic development of the Ivory Coast is supported primarily by the World Bank which in June of 1986 guaranteed a \$250 million loan for structural adaptation. Within the scope of the Lome III agreement the European Community has provided support in the amount of 155 million ECU, 80 million of which will be provided through the EIB. Ninety percent of the development aid from Europe will benefit the agricultural sector.

In September of 1986, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome granted the Ivory Coast \$6.6 million in financial aid for an agricultural project in the Katiola and Dabakala area in the center of the country; the overall investment for this project was estimated at \$12.7 million. About 18,000 small farmers should benefit from this project, primarily because grain and cotton production are expected to be improved. The West African Development Bank's financial involvement in this project, which is expected to be completed in 1993, is \$1.4 million.

12552
CSO: 3420/11

SUGAR INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY CUT IN U.S. IMPORT QUOTA

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 10 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

MALAWI'S sugar industry has been hit by an over 40 per cent cut of its import quota into the United States, it was learnt this week.

The cut, which trading sources say was expected, follow a US government decision to reduce its sugar import quota to some 1 million short tonnes from the 1.7 level last year. Malawi's quota has been reduced from 17,160 to 9,100 short tonnes.

Mr. M.G.C. Bouic, general manager of the Sugar Corporation of Malawi Limited (Sucoma), said, "the cut would obviously affect the Malawi sugar industry badly.

"This means we have to sell more of our sugar on the world market at about a third of the price offered by the US market," he said.

Already, Mr. Bouic said, Malawi had some 40,000 metric tonnes of sugar aimed for the world market. But due to low prices and transport problems it is not worthwhile to sell this lot on the world market at the moment, he said.

Sucoma produces a total of 165,000 metric tonnes of sugar per year at its Nehalo and Dwangwa estates. Out of these, 70,000 tonnes are used on the local market, 7,000 is used for ethanol (at Dwangwa), 20,000 tonnes sold to the European Economic Community and 7,976 to the United States.

Another 20,000 tonnes is offered on the Africa market — Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda — leaving Sucoma with 45,000 to be sold on the world market where prices are very low, Mr. Bouic said.

Swaziland, Mauritius and the Philippines have

all been affected by the cut which experts say will soften world prices already hit by a forecast of a 3 percent production rise for 1986/87 crop.

Mauritius, which depends almost exclusively on sugar exports has reacted bitterly to their 60 percent cut. But then Mauritius sells 505,600 tonnes of sugar per year to the European Community at preferential prices.

The US will pay the island 7 million dollars compensation for the slashing of its 1987 quota, but a long term problem remains — the disposal of sugar previously destined for the US market.

In Philippines, the US decision to cut sugar imports has dashed the country's hopes to revive the sugar industry there and sugar planters are being urged to shift to other crops.

But the Philippines will also get South Africa's quota share which has been eliminated under sanctions rules.

/9317

CSO: 3400/171

MALAWI

LARGEST RELIEF PROJECT FOR REFUGEES UNDER WAY

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Alfred Ntonga]

[Text]

THE WORK being carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies among the displaced Mozambicans who sought refuge in this country is progressing very well, officials of the League have said.

The League, which is represented here by two administrators, Miss Meg Anderson and Mr. Eric Grefe, joined forces with the Malawi Red Cross to support the national effort in providing relief aid to the displaced persons in December last year.

From that time to March this year when the League expects to have completed the first phase of its project, an estimated K4 million will have been spent.

LARGEST

The League's current project is said to be its largest in Malawi history. K2.4 million of the funding is from the European Community (EC) while the rest is made up of donations from various governments and Red Cross societies in Europe, North America and Australia.

The League's work in providing relief aid to displaced Mozambicans at camps in Mulanje, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Dedza and Ntcheu includes the supply of food, shelter, clothing, blankets and soap.

DISTRIBUTION

"We distribute maize, beans and peas every 15 days and sugar and salt every month. A total of 1,407 tonnes of food is distributed per month," said Miss Anderson.

Mr. Grefe added that other commodities such as clothes, blankets and soap are distributed as soon as they are available.

CONSTRUCTION

Recently Oxfam donated blankets, clothes, plastic shelter and soap while the Save the Children Fund of Malawi donated Likuni Phala.

As a result, the League made a special distribution of over 60 truck-loads of items that included 315 tonnes of sugar, 42 tonnes of salt, 12 tonnes of Likuni Phala, 55,000 blankets and 22,000 clothes during the last two weeks.

Through the European Community the League is funding the construction of shallow wells in Ntcheu and Mulanje; the repairing of a bridge in Chikwawa; and sanitation work in all the camps of the displaced people, the administrators said.

RESOURCES

They added that in line with standard international Red Cross policy on relief projects, they make use of local human resources in their work. "We have received very good support from the professional staff of the Malawi Red Cross Society," they remarked.

Approximately K10,000 was made available to the Malawi Red Cross Primary Health Care (PHC) coordinator for the training of 30 Malawian and 227 displaced Mozambican volunteers in sanitation measures and control of diseases like diarrhoea, scabies, malaria and malnutrition.

/9317

CSO: 3400/171

MALAWI

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL LOANS--The Japanese government has pledged to offer Malawi on loan 2.2 billion yen (about K44 million) for her agriculture reform programmes. Mr Kazunori Morriama, deputy director of the Japanese Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF), said this on Sunday at the end of an official visit to this country. He said his government appreciated Malawi's use of funds from the OECF. Mr Kazunori Morriama pointed out that the money would mainly assist in the restructuring of the agricultural sector of Malawi's economy. The deputy OECF director said that last year the Japanese government gave Malawi, also on loan, 5.3 billion yen (about K106 million) to co-finance the third structural adjustment programme along with the World Bank, the USA and the West German government. Mr Morriama was in Malawi to follow up progress of the structural adjustment loan. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Feb 87 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/171

MINISTER REVIEWS BUDGET FOR ASSEMBLY

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Dec 87 p 4

[Text] On Tuesday, 23 December, the National Assembly began its debate on the proposed 1987 budget.

During a solemn preliminary ceremony, Minister of Finance and Commerce Dianta Kaba Diakite presented the main lines of the 1987 budget.

According to the minister, as a result of the timid economic recovery in the world, Mali's economy was marked by favorable results in 1986. Gross national production (GNP) rose by 13.3 points, while the food products price index dropped sharply.

However, Diakite said, the financial accounts, balance of Treasury operations and balance of payments were thrown off balance as a result of the combined effect of the collapse of export receipts from cotton and a worsening of the domestic and foreign public debt.

Based on an almost balanced 1986 budget that was 69 percent executed, these results entailed strong Treasury tension.

Tensions

The persistence and expansion of such tensions are the result of the combination of several factors, the minister said, including the growing net indebtedness of the public Treasury, which must now pay back substantial sums received within the framework of 1982-1983 delayed credit agreements, fiscal depreciation and the antifiscal behavior and poor performance of certain public and private enterprises, as well as of certain tax collection departments, the accumulation of budgetary and extrabudgetary back payments and the drop in resources in the face of expanded public spending.

In order to solve these problems, the minister said, one must bear in mind and express in action the reflection of the president of the republic at the joint session of the BEC, the government union, devoted to an examination of the proposed 1987 budget, when he said that budgetary problems are not problems of figures, but of loyalty with regard to the state of the nation and ourselves.

In presenting the main characteristics of his 1987 budget, Diakite emphasized that receipts and expenditures total 78.6 billion CFA francs. The 1987 Budget, which is presented in a new administrative, functional and economic nomenclature, should be oriented toward a better allocation of budgetary resources, promotion of local communities, development actions at the grass-roots level and incentives to investment and production increases.

Special Resources

According to Diakite, the choice of a balanced budget, while expressing the continuity of the policy of austerity and strictness indispensable to the success of any plan of financial rehabilitation, is justified by the evolution of budget balances this last year. Actually, from 1982 to 1984, deficits registered remained relatively large, despite the foreign contribution of special resources, which have financed an average of 25 percent of budgetary expenditures annually since 1985. This trend has reversed itself and foreign financing represented only 5.8 percent of budgetary spending and did not exceed 10 percent in 1986. The deficit has been reduced to its lowest level, 4.5 billion CFA francs, compared with 6 billion in 1984. The balance of budgetary operations will at least be nil in 1986.

As for the new nomenclature, it will replace the current classification of expenditures, which is 20 years old and which does not make it possible to define explicitly the economic nature and the functional nature. The minister noted that it will complete measures already taken by the government concerning computerization and supervision of government employees and will be a precious instrument of rationalization of budgetary management and mastery of the evaluation of the cost of government action.

Personnel/Material

The government budget has long been considered a wage budget. A new trend is emerging in budgetary reorganization. Since 1985, the portion of personnel expenditures in public funding has tended to drop. "It will be 54 percent in 1987 compared with 66.9 percent in 1985," the minister said, adding that "one of the obstacles to improving the performance of departments has been the inadequate personnel/material ratio. In 1987, plans are to increase the material means of the government administration by a reallocation of resources, 20 percent of which will be devoted to material, compared with 17.2 percent in 1985."

A budget is an instrument of economic policy. The 1987 Budget includes measures tending to speed up the development of actions to promote the grass roots and production enterprises. For this purpose, Diakite indicates that the development tax initially allocated to the national budget will in 1987 be transferred to the development fund managed by development committees to finance grass-roots initiatives, as was the case last year. In 1987, there will be a 5-percent reduction in the rate of the tax on industrial and commercial profits (BIC) for individuals and corporations. There will be a reduction in import duties on certain products.

In conclusion, the minister emphasized that prospects for executing the 1987 Budget are not very favorable. While it is planned that budget operations will proceed normally, it is difficult to see how the same can be true for treasury operations.

Resources are scarce and those coming to the government must be totally collected by every possible legal means without exception. Public expenditures are important and largely exceed our financial capabilities. Spending must be done parsimoniously and with rationality with the greatest respect for the budget.

Only at that price shall we be able to avoid slips and thus avoid and attenuate tension in the Treasury.

11,464
CSO: 3419/69

AIRPORTS COUNCIL REVIEWS PROGRESS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 30 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by B. Kiabou]

[Text] An improvement in finances thanks to an aggressive policy in the collection of debts, rehabilitation of the management (now in the black) of the tax-free shop, finalization of investments and the normalization of relations with certain suppliers (the EDM [Electric Power Company of Mali] and public finances): These are a few significant results recorded in 1985 by the Airports Council of Mali, whose seventh board meeting was held on Saturday in Senou, presided over by Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, minister of transport and public works.

The agenda of the session relative to fiscal year 1985 included passage of the minutes of the sixth meeting, the director's activity report, a report on execution of the resolutions of the sixth council meeting, presentation of the report from the auditor, an examination of the books for the 1985 fiscal year and the proposed 1987 budget.

In his activity report, the director of airports of Mali, Banfaly Kane, emphasized problems experienced in 1985 in domestic air traffic, characterized by poor service to interior airports.

Actually, Kane said, commercial traffic at Mali's airports dropped compared with 1984 because of the reorganization of the national company Air Mali and the interruption of traffic between February and May due to the crash of the AN24. Out of the 4,864 flights recorded by airports in 1985 (compared with 6,248), Bamako's share is some 26 percent, compared with 24 percent for other airports.

Concerning air freight, for example, Mali's airports handled 7,279,289 kg of goods in 1985, compared with 7,945,282 kg in 1984, a drop of about 8.38 percent. The volume of freight handled in 1985 was totally done at the Bamako-Senou airport, which also handled 90 percent of the mail. Regarding related activities, a remarkable effort has been made in rehabilitation of the Free Shop (tax-free shop), which realized profits of nearly 5 million CFA francs, compared with a negative result of some 1 million in 1984.

Regarding concessions, bus service and special waiting rooms, an effort must be made to collect back payments from concessionaires, priority of public

service over profits in operation of the buses (transportation of personnel and other offices involved), and so on. Under investments, the Airports Council of Mali completed many projects within the framework of the normal maintenance of buildings and airport facilities.

In addition, the director of airports of Mali reported on the evolution of world airport traffic, particularly in North Africa and Black Africa.

On the world level, Bangaly Kane mentioned an increase in the overall regular traffic on the order of 6 percent, as shown by statistics from the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization). But in 1985, freight experienced a slight drop of 2 percent, which is not decisive because, according to Kane, passenger traffic is the driving economic force of the industry.

As for African traffic, there has been a sudden upsurge in North Africa. It should be noted that among the main airports of Black Africa belonging to ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar], Bamako is in 8th and 5th places respectively for passenger traffic, with 4.17 and 6.76 percent for freight, at least during the first 18 months of 1985, marked by the predominance of Abidjan, Dakar, Douala, Libreville and Lome.

After examining the activity report and noting progress on resolutions passed by the sixth council meeting, board members discussed other points, including accounting, the proposed 1987 budget, and so on.

Concluding the work, the minister of transport and public works, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, expressed satisfaction with the improvement in the quality of service and management of the Airports Council of Mali, which in 1985 recorded a relatively small deficit compared with previous fiscal years. This is due to the continuous, praiseworthy efforts of the institution and its board, the minister said.

In recommending a continued improvement in management, Ag Hamani asked the Council to reduce charges more and to consolidate the already sound management of the profitable departments such as the Free Shop. Along those same lines, he emphasized the clarification of the suitability of capital tieups and the correction of imbalances noted in the rehabilitation.

Concerning the investment program, the council granted priority to airport infrastructures for the Tombouctou, Gao, Mopti, Nioro and other airports, whose prospects of startup are near.

Proposals and recommendations were also made for clarification of the management and improvement of the institution's financial situation.

It should be recalled that the Airports Council of Mali is a public industrial and commercial establishment (set up in 1970), ensuring the operation of all airports in our country within the framework of a coordinated development of air transport. It is a mission whose execution is obstructed by exogenous factors such as the decertification of interior airports resulting from the reorganization of the national Air Mali and the lack of success of financing requests for development and expansion projects.

MOZAMBIQUE

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW AMNESTY LAW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 87 p 8

[Report on press conference with Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, date and place not supplied]

[Text] The concession of amnesty and pardon for crimes and prison sentences to citizens who are in prison (within the criteria stipulated in Law No 6/87, approved recently by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly) is possible because of the policy of clemency pursued by our people's government," declared Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, speaking to the nation's journalists.

He added that the policy dates back to the period of the armed struggle for liberation, when clemency was shown to all those who had been in error and criticism and self-criticism were promoted among the members of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Referring to the law itself, which went into effect on [illegible] February, Ali Dauto said it was based primarily on the intent to improve the reeducation process in Mozambique.

The justice minister added that, nationwide, almost 1,500 prison inmates are expected to benefit from the law.

At this time, a series of measures are being taken within the prisons themselves, seeking to identify the inmates who meet the conditions required in the recently promulgated law.

Prominent among the major factors leading to the concession of amnesty and pardon is good conduct, demonstrated and verified in an affidavit from the prison director.

Another prerequisite in Law No 7/87 for the concession of amnesty and pardon is that the individual must be repentant and demonstrate that he is unlikely to repeat his offense, so that he may be properly reintegrated into society.

The justice minister revealed that a study is currently in progress on the status of inmates, to identify all the cases to which Law No 6/87 would apply.

The prison directors will write up the certifications of good conduct, which will be forwarded to the attorney general of the republic, to the courts and, alternatively, to the director general of the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police], which in governing ["regente"] cases, has judicial powers.

The justice minister said at another point that, as stipulated in Law No 6/87, individuals who had already been pardoned previously and whose sentence had been commuted would now be granted a "half-pardon."

On the other hand, Ossumane Ali Dauto divulged that if an individual who has been pardoned or granted amnesty becomes involved in any crime or misdeamenor, of whatever degree, he will be obliged to serve out the sentence for which he was pardoned and the sentence for the crime committed after his release.

The justice minister explained the difference between amnesty and pardon; in granting amnesty, the state forgets the crime. This means that any crimes committed before publication of the present law are expunged from the state records, as long as they were not serious crimes of passion or other crimes stipulated in decree laws No 181/74, of 2 May [1974] and No 16/75, of 13 February [1975].

Equally, amnesty and pardon do not apply to crimes against the Economic Defense Law or the Law for Defense of the Security of the People's State.

"Pardon, in turn, is established for and applies to cases of individuals sentenced to major prison establishments for up to 24 years. It does not cover crimes stipulated in the penal codes established after national independence," the justice minister said at one point.

He noted that amnesty was introduced in March 1977, following the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, during which thousands of citizens were granted amnesty and have since been re-integrated in the community and in the society.

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CSO: 3442/88

MOZAMBIQUE

RESIDENTS IN SWAZILAND SUPPORT WAR VICTIMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Mozambicans living or working in the Kingdom of Swaziland presented 3635 rands to President Joaquim Chissano on Saturday. Part of the gift, 1000 rands, was intended to aid the families of the victims of the Mbuzini tragedy; the remainder is to be used to strengthen the country's defensive capabilities. The presentation ceremony was held in the president's private office. The gift was made in the name of the Association of Mozambicans in Swaziland, whose representatives were accompanied at the ceremony by the Mozambican ambassador to Swaziland, Daniel Tome Magala. In his acceptance speech, the chief of state expressed appreciation for the gesture, noting the need for all Mozambicans living abroad to feel close to their homeland. "We would like them to find ways to contribute to the economic development of our country. We should help to promote and defend the dignity and prestige of our native land," President Chissano told the delegation of Mozambicans from Swaziland.

The president said, further, that emigrants also participate in the nation's development by supporting their relatives directly. "We would like all the Mozambicans who left the country a long time ago to be able to return to make their contribution to the national reconstruction effort," Chissano stated.

The chief of state told those present that our government will soon announce important economic rehabilitation measures. He then emphasized that all Mozambicans should get involved in this task so that we can improve living conditions for all their fellow citizens. "Those who left the country because of minor mistakes or even trivial things should not be afraid to return to their country," President Chissano urged.

The brief ceremony was attended by Armando Gueguza, a member of the Political Bureau; Pascoal Mocumbi, minister of health; and Angelo Chichava, central committee secretary for administration and finances.

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CSO: 3442/73

MOZAMBIQUE

LACK OF EQUIPMENT HAMPERS WELL WORKS IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The rural water supply authority in Nampula, which is responsible for the construction and improvement of wells in the rural areas, has not met its goals, due to the shortage of construction materials. Because of insufficient supplies of cement, only 52 of the 60 wells scheduled for last year were built.

Approximately 30 wells were repaired, 50 manual pumps installed, and 20 pumps overhauled. The authority has 4 regional maintenance shops to handle the construction of wells in Angoche, Rapale, Maracoa, and Ribaue. The Angoche shop is the largest and considered to be the prototype. It covers the districts of Moma, Mogincula, and Mogovolas. The Rapele shop serves the communal villages in the districts of Namapa, Nacala-a-Velha, and Memba. The Ribaue facility serves Malema and Mecuburi. The latter shop has had trouble operating because of the activities of the armed bandits.

According to the delegate from the water supply authority in the city of Nampula, Mateus Elias Damiao, the maintenance shop distributes the equipment to the brigades who work in the communal villages. Each brigade is composed of a stonemason and two assistants.

The shops manufacture the tools used to build and repair the wells, the facings, the basins, and the washboards. In the zones where the authority works, the extent to which the residents participate in digging the wells depends on the organizational efforts of the grass-roots leaders.

The delegate stated that, despite the war, the authority continues to work so that the people won't have to walk long distances to get water. A maintenance shop will be built in Monapo to serve the communal villages in the districts of Monapo, Ilha de Mocambique, Nacala, and Mossuril.

The rural water supply authority is funded by international non-governmental organizations such as the Dutch DANIDA, and OXFAM, of Belgium. The authority began work in the city of Nampula in 1982.

12830/7687
CSO: 3442/73

MOZAMBIQUE

EMERGENCY PROGRAM TO IMPROVE BEIRA WATER SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] An emergency program to improve the water supply system in the city of Beira will be initiated in the second half of this year by the Provincial Directorate of Works and Water, in Sofala.

Employing Mozambican cadres in the beginning, the program basically consists in rehabilitating the existing pumping and water captation stations, as well as overhauling the motor pumps and electric pumps in the existing water supply systems, from Mutua, in Dondo District, to the city of Beira.

According to Adelino Ribeiro, provincial director of works and water, the program calls for a combination of efforts undertaken in the Sofala Province capital to create the conditions to keep the supply system for this precious fluid in continuous operation.

Ribeiro feels that the existing manpower in the Beira Water Company is adequate to carry out the program, although some parts of the operation may require technical assistance from abroad.

In that case, the plan is to contract some technicians from foreign companies to cooperate in the project to improve the water distribution system.

The product of efforts undertaken by the Beira Water Company, with the aid of such companies as Acucareira do Mocambique, in Mafambique, and Mozambique Electric Power, among others, the water supply in the city of Beira is currently far from meeting the needs.

"The system is currently operating between 4 and 5 hours a day, at 1.5 kilograms of pressure; 3.5 kilograms is considered necessary for a regular supply of water to the city," Adelino Ribeiro said.

Debt Recovery

In November 1986, the Beira Water Company collected more than 4,000 contos in unpaid bills owed by consumers. Part of the debt, which had reached more than 8,000 contos, dated back to 1978.

According to the provincial director of construction works and water, the debt recovery was initiated last October by the Beira Water Company, in coordination with the provincial directorate, and consisted basically in cutting off the water supply to customers who had not paid their bills.

However, this action was preceded by a bill collection effort among delinquent customers, to settle their accounts.

"Cutting off the water supply created some difficult and sad situations. However, it was the only way to force customers to pay their bills," the spokesman said, adding that, despite this measure, some consumers are still delinquent.

"If they have not paid their bill by the end of January, we have no other recourse but to take these consumers to court."

Regarding the bills that date back to 1978, Adelino Ribeiro admitted that the Beira Water Company had been lax in allowing the situation to go on for so long.

"Taking advantage of this laxity, with serious repercussions for the company revenues, some consumers simply forgot they were supposed to pay for the water they were using," he commented.

Charge for Fountain Water

Pursuant to the law which introduces new water consumption rates, the residents of the city of Beira who are getting their water from public fountains will now be charged for it.

"The secretariats of the dynamization groups in the districts, the Administration of State Owned Property and the Executive Council have already undertaken a preliminary survey of residents who use water from the public fountains," Ribeiro explained.

Later, the district structures should initiate an education program to explain the law to the people and to discuss with them how best to collect payment for the water consumed at the fountains.

At the same time, according to the director of works and waters, efforts are underway to rehabilitate the existing wells and cisterns in the city, as part of the program to alleviate the current water shortage.

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CSO: 3442/88

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR BEIRA CITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] Thousands of Beira residents have already acquired the essential products covered by the New Supply System [NSA] in some of the shops and cooperatives included in the system. The NSA went into effect on 20 January in the Sofala Province capital. Because of financial problems, however, not all the establishments included in the system could pick up the products from the Beira City Supply Company [EACB].

In a tour of some districts, our reporter learned that large quantities of some essential products, such as rice, corn, corn meal, sugar, oil, soap and salt, have already been received by the establishments included in the NSA.

On Friday, 16 January, one of these shops, "O Mar Azul," in the Pioneiros District, had received all the products to supply the 485 customers assigned to it.

In the Lusitania Market, in Esturro, the reporter was unable to learn how many customers were to be served, because the proprietor was out, but he was able to verify that the products had already been received for later distribution.

NSA Permits Equitable Distribution

Some citizens with whom we spoke said that the NSA will permit a rational and equitable distribution of the products existing on the market, and will also be an important factor in the gradual elimination of the black market.

Moreover, it will contribute to a substantial reduction of absenteeism in work places, since many workers have regularly failed to report for work, claiming that they were going in search of food, thus cutting down on production and productivity.

Manhica Bernardo, who works at the Relogoaria Confidencia in Beira City, said the NCA is the best way to combat black marketeering.

"The NSA will benefit everyone, since we won't have to buy on the black market, and this will be a big help in eliminating this social evil," Bernardo pointed out, adding that, if there are no disruptions in the distribution system, "Beira will have a new life."

According to the speaker, the speculators charge 10,000 meticals for a sack of rice.

"And since I do not earn enough to afford that, I have had to scare up money wherever I could, because I have to eat."

Days Numbered

"This is a sad day for the black marketeers," began Antonio Goncalves, an employee of the Nova Mecanica Company in Pioneiros District.

According to Goncalves, before the NSA was introduced, many opportunists, calling themselves "monitors" of the waiting lines, managed to acquire many products, which often ended up in the parallel market.

"In the consumer cooperative in my neighborhood, for example, the men on the committee made off with huge quantities of essential products, to the detriment of the other members," Antonio Goncalves said.

Financing Merchants

Some merchants who are part of the new system had not picked up the products yet, for want of funds.

Regarding this problem, which has been the primary cause of the delay in the distribution system, Manuel Cambezio, president of the Beira City Executive Council, paid a visit to the EACB and asked it to draw up a list of all the establishments which did not have funds available to pay for the merchandise, with a view to contacting the Bank, which can probably arrange financing.

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CSO: 3442/88

MOZAMBIQUE

EXPERT SAYS DAMS WILL ADD TO REGION'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 87 p 3

[Report on press conference with Flavio Jonas, director of hydraulic technology with the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics, date and place not supplied]

[Text] "The completion, within this year, of large-scale construction works, such as the Pequenos Libombos and Corumane dams, will bring water to areas which now have no irrigation system. This will permit greater use of the country's agricultural potential and will encourage people to settle in certain regions," Flavio Jonas, director of hydraulic technology of the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics [SEHA], reported recently in an interview with the Mozambican press.

On completion of these works, Flavio Jonas continued, farming conditions will be improved in the areas covered. It will also mean many more job opportunities and significant social benefits for the residents.

Supervised by the SEHA and executed by CREL (Limpopo Dam Construction Company), the project is already benefiting about 3,000 hectares of the 4,200 hectares projected for irrigation in Chokwe District, Gaza Province.

Another very important project under the SEHA and in support of the cooperative and family sectors is in progress in Xindjinguir, Inhambane Province; 147 hectares are already under irrigation and another 200 hectares will be supplied with water by April of this year.

Starting this year, the Xindjinguir project is being financed by the Italian Government. Covering 1,000 hectares, the project is being executed by the Inhambane Cotton Company and should be completed within about 18 months.

Flavio Jonas also mentioned another irrigation project in progress in Umbeluzi, Maputo Province; about 70 hectares will be under irrigation by the end of 1987.

Along with the execution of these projects, the SEHA is also participating in the training of peasants in the cooperative and family sectors, through courses in the operation and maintenance of motor pumps. Starting in June 1987, the SEHA will conduct the first pilot courses for the training of instructors,

selected from two provinces, who will later conduct training courses for the inhabitants.

The SEHA director of hydraulic technology added that, to oversee all these operations, the agency is relying on hydraulic units in the provincial agriculture directorates. However, not all the provinces have these units; they should be created soon, with the assignment of technicians who will be able to design the hydraulic projects at that level, thus making use of the resources of each province.

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CSO: 3442/79

MOZAMBIQUE

PESTICIDES, SEED DISTRIBUTED TO FARMERS IN INHAMBALE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Seeds and pesticides are being distributed to cooperative, private and family farmers in Inhambane Province, in an effort to ensure the success of the current agricultural campaign. Our correspondent in that region writes that corn, bean, sunflower and sesame seeds have already been distributed. The distribution of production materials is being handled by the pesticide company CAFUM, since Boror Comercial closed its doors last year.

The CAFUM official in Imhambane confirmed that seeds, pesticides and some tools are being supplied to all the farmers in the cooperative, private and family sectors.

The distribution of seeds was initiated in August 1986, in a coordinated action with the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture.

About 60 tons of corn, green bean and "nyemba" bean seeds have already been distributed and 20 tons of peanuts are expected to arrive soon.

The pesticide company agent added that that plan to distribute pesticides to cooperative and private farmers, including family farmers, is intended to cover all the districts in Inhambane Province, in an initiative undertaken for the first time in recent years.

"Along with the distribution of pesticides," he said, "drugs will be supplied to livestock farmers, in an action aimed at the resumption and development of livestock production in that region of the country."

At this time, CAFUM has already been active in Inharrime and Zavala districts and will soon benefit Panda and Homoine districts, as well.

Another important action in support of farm production will soon be initiated, with the creation of "agricultural coordination regions" in the province.

Our correspondent writes that the purpose of creating these zones is to ensure supplies of all the production means and materials to the farmers in each agricultural region.

In this effort, incidentally, greater priority is being given to the peasants, not only through the timely supply of production means and materials, but, above

all, by making a supply of goods available for barter, thus encouraging the farmer to market his surplus, in trade for the basic consumer products and articles which he needs.

Thus it is actually a matter of not only increasing production but ensuring that it reaches the market, which is only possible when the interests of the producer and the marketing network are equally served.

It is also reported from Inhambane that the marketing structures are conducting a survey of the existing marketing network in the rural zones, seeking to reestablish it where it is lacking.

The provision of seed, pesticides and other production means and materials, the creation of agricultural coordination zones and the study of the marketing network are all aimed to revitalize the structures and services that, directly or indirectly, affect agricultural production, in which the family sector weighs heavily.

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CSO: 3442/79

MOZAMBIQUE

COLUMNIST ON WAYS TO COMBAT BLACK MARKETEERING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 87 p 3

[Commentary by Willy Waddington]

[Text] The country is experiencing intense political activity, focused on the new parameters for its development. Since 1982, the constant attacks by the armed bandits, as well as the incessant natural disasters, have forced the promising development of our country to a halt. Along with this standstill and the successive escalations of the war in various areas, there has been an intensification of the destabilization, the preferred weapon of "apartheid" in its combat against the "bad example" of Mozambique.

In the last 2 years, the country has been reorganizing to defend itself against the continuing actions of the treacherous enemy.

Now the time has come to confront the difficult problems of an economy in dire straits. For some months now, various groups of specialists have been studying the various aspects of the country's economic and social situation. Their diligence has made it possible to build a new economic structure, with everyone taking part, to minimize the problems and to shorten the period of maximum tension.

For several days, the public has been subjected to a massive and continuous information blitz with regard to the cost of living. It is up to everyone--meaning every single one of us--to work together in the interests of each individual, steadfastly defending the interests of the group--of everyone.

Although it would appear simple, this defense is, in fact, complex and calls for constant and continued action on every side, because each individual acting in defense of his own interest will be defending the collective interest.

It is up to the consumer cooperatives to take persistent and intensive action to confront speculation and black marketeering. This new cooperative type of commerce, which the residents of Maputo have entered en masse, must be become increasingly mature. They must use new methods of action; they must stand up for their rights, as provided for and in harmony with everything that was established by the party and, subsequently, by the state.

The Association of Consumer Cooperatives of Urban District 1 must promote and find practical and workable solutions, to reach new marketing arrangements with suitable suppliers--state farms, production cooperatives (farm, craft, fishing and service), individual or family farmers and private companies, through realistic contracts, with guarantees of the timely delivery of quality products in sufficient quantities to assure a regular supply, on schedule, and at the same time providing a just recompense for the work of the producer.

For their part, the management committees of the consumer cooperatives must, with all due speed, consider new hours of operation in the respective stores, so they can accept deliveries and prepare the products for sale.

The overriding concern should be the proportioned and equitable distribution of products according to the family size of each member. No one is authorized to purchase a second order of the same product unless it is in compliance with this basic standard.

At the same time, the consumer cooperatives should have an information bulletin which lists the product, quantity, price, quota to which family member is entitled and date of sale. This information should be up to date, or posted in advance, and in legible writing.

Such practices will ensure the most efficient control, because it will be executed by the interested parties themselves.

By assuring the producer of a just recompense and of a continuing market for his product, the consumer cooperatives will be in a position to stimulate the development of production, either by promoting the creation of new production units or the expansion of the existing ones.

In this action, because the consumer cooperatives are well established among the people, they can play a part in bringing back into production the relatives of their members who have recently fled from the actions of the bandits in the pay of the preachers of "apartheid."

The time may have come to make use of all the valleys surrounding the capital and turn them into the capital's bread basket and even into centers of large-scale agricultural exploitation, with significant impact in the region, if we can learn how to rid ourselves of all the parasites who want to eat off the work of the producers and if the latter do not let themselves be bewitched by the lure of easy money--albeit illegal and criminal!

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SFRY EQUIPMENT FOR FUTURE DIPLOMATS--Secretarial equipment, electric typewriters, intercoms, duplicating machines, photocopiers, reams of paper, ink, a slide projector, and books were delivered to the Higher Institute of International Relations in Maputo yesterday morning by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The presentation was made by Andon Mojsov, Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique. The Director of the institute, Joao Juliao Cuambe, received the donation on behalf of Mozambique. In his speech, the Yugoslav ambassador stressed that the offer was made in the context of the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the governments of Yugoslavia and Mozambique. Mr Cuambe, in turn, explained the reasons for the establishment of that institute in our country. Furthermore, he expressed appreciation for the gesture of solidarity by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and promised that the donated equipment will be used exclusively in the interests of the international relations institute.
[Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 87 p 8] 12830

SPANISH WHEAT OFFER--The Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Spain in Mozambique, Francisco Montalban, yesterday made the formal delivery of 3,500 tons of wheat as part of Spain's 1986 food aid to our country. The Mozambican representative at the ceremony, which took place at the Ministry of Commerce in Maputo, was Jose Wetela, the ministry's director of economics. Mr Wetela expressed thanks for the gesture of solidarity by Spain during this difficult period for the Mozambican people. The wheat arrived in Mozambique in December and was unloaded at the port of Nacala, from which it was to be sent to the northern part of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 87 p 3] 12830/7687

CSO: 3442/73

NAMIBIA

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT SAID TO AID RSA BY CONFUSING BLACKS

Windhoek SOUTHERN AFRICA FOCUS in English Feb 87 pp 1, 10

[Text] Although South Africa has in the past failed to gain international recognition for numerous internal settlements in Namibia, it has made significant progress in 'namibianizing' the conflict. Over the years, it has built an extensive network of black collaborators through which it is able to maintain overall control of the country. Today, these proxies include articulate and educated blacks, who only a few years ago were amongst the most outspoken critics of Pretoria's continued presence in the territory.

Using monetary inducements and taking advantage of the political apathy in the Namibian masses, it has infiltrated and caused confusion and suspicion within opposition ranks. Acting alone or in concert with white-owned business establishments, South Africa can justifiably boast of having 'turned' a number of formerly prominent nationalists.

Within the military, blacks constitute the numerical majority in the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF). Economic deprivation has driven thousands of blacks to volunteer for service in the armed forces. Swapo's call for a boycott of the army and police have largely fallen on deaf ears. At the last intake, thousands of black hopefuls were turned away after the army quota had been reached.

With the escalating violence and counter-violence in the region, South Africa seems both prepared and ready to fight its colonial wars to the last black man.

The Interim Government

While Pretoria must be disappointed at the lack of internal or international recognition for its latest neo-colonial effort in Namibia, the Interim Government has in some respects cushioned and reduced the political costs of South Africa's occupation of the country. The previous system, whereby executive control of the country was vested in a South African-appointed Administrator General, tended to reinforce the perception of colonial domination, a fact that compounded Pretoria's political image problem within the country. By acting through local politicians, South Africa can engage and divert the attention of internal and external critics of its colonialism. In

the eighteen months that it has been in office, the interim government has taken a lot of flak which should have been more appropriately directed at its master. What little opposition agitation there has been internally, has concentrated more on the new government than the actual colonial power.

Even as he blessed the transitional government in June 1985, South African President Botha must have known that external recognition of the new government would not be forthcoming. That he nonetheless went ahead with the inauguration shows that recognition was not essential to South Africa's plans for the territory. A second best alternative was an internal administration which would be given limited executive power to effect changes (however cosmetic) to soften black hostility to the status quo, while not threatening overall white (and hence South African) control.

The inherent contradiction of this strategy lay in its failure to address the reality of white minority domination of the black majority. To give blacks a fair deal in Namibia requires drastic and deliberate structural changes that would have the effect of transferring political and economic power to the majority. Proclamation AG 8 (of 1980) read together with the establishment Proclamation R101 (1985) restricts the central government's power to effect meaningful change in the country. Well meaning attempts by sections of the cabinet to address this issue have resulted in inconclusive legal battles. While declaring Proclamation AG 8 sacrosanct, the establishment proclamation made no mention of changing the country's economic and social relations. Economic domination of the country either directly or through the resident white population is South Africa's ultimate leverage on any future government in Namibia.

Because of the legal constraints within which it can operate, the new government is unlikely to have the sort of impact it would need to be politically credible. The debate within government has tended to focus on peripheral issues. The much publicised differences within cabinet have in essence been squabbles over political breadcrumbs. The indecision and apparent absence of a meaningful policy to transform the country has reinforced the public perception of administrative and political immobilism. Such inertia obviously favours the already privileged white community.

Late last year, Education Minister Andre Matjila made the false promise that all schools would be de-segregated as of beginning of 1987. What he did not say was that under the present constitution (which includes the infamous AG 8), the central government does not have the power to effect such change. As we go to press there is little indication that white schools are about to open their doors to black pupils.

For as long as schools remain under the control of ethnic authorities, there is little that the central government can do to restructure the education system. Minister Matjila is therefore guilty of raising false hope amongst the blacks. Besides, mere de-segregation would not in itself remove racism from education. To begin to tackle this problem, the government would have to centralise the control of schools and thereafter (at least initially)

promulgate laws that would enable it to control the tuition fees, syllabi and entry requirements of all schools (private and public).

Examples from elsewhere in Africa show that when whites are faced with the inevitability of opening their schools to blacks, they often resort to expensive private schools whose tuition fees and entry requirements can be manipulated to perpetuate the practices of the past. The interim government has not as yet explained how it intends to handle such an eventuality.

The media in Namibia gives considerable prominence to several private multi-racial schools in the Windhoek area. These include St. Paul's and St. George's colleges. Recently a German medium school also went multi-racial. What the readers are not told is that the school's location and exorbitant tuition fees ensure that only whites or rich blacks can afford to send their children there. In the confusion that pervades Namibian politics, tokenism gets portrayed as the ideal. Not surprisingly, the black pupils are a tiny minority at these schools.

Keeping the Blacks pre-occupied

The presence of the interim government has created considerable confusion within the black community. In the last year and a half, opposition politicians have spent more time criticising the new government than initiating effective agitation to force South African withdrawal from the country.

In 1984, the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) split into two; with one faction lead by Moses Katjiuongua joining the government and the other (Swanu-'Left') lead by Kuzeeko Kangueehi opting out. The split has politically paralysed sections of the Herero tribe, as former party adherents take sides between the two factions.

In a quest for survival, several nationalist leaders have taken up work in multi-national and semi-government structures. Such employment has invariably lead to a toning down of their political activism. Strictly professional and material pursuits like big houses (preferably in formerly 'whites only' suburbs) have taken precedence over organising political meetings and protests.

By absorbing the nationalists (often in nominal but visible roles) the multi-nationals have gone some way in resolving their image problems. Parading their black executives has been known to work wonders in pacifying agitated workers or scoring public relations points within the black community.

Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ)-owned Rossing Uranium Ltd several years ago appointed former SWANU External Council chairman Zedekia Ngavirue as its (non executive) Chairman. In the sixty's and seventy's, the Oxford educated Ngavirue was a familiar sight at world forums as a fiery critic of RTZ's economic involvement in Namibia, in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions on the issue.

Although he claims to have retired from politics, Dr Ngavirue is generally associated with the faction of Swanu that is in government. Rossing Uranium also has a link into the other faction of Swanu. Its Industrial Relations Suprentendant at the mine is Charles Kauraisa, an alternate member of the Swanu-'Left' central committee.

For as long as prominent nationalist leaders remain in the employ of government or multi-national organisations, they can not be radical in their political demands for fear of jeopardising their livelihood.

Even a pro-SWAPO ally like Damara Chief Justus Garoeb does not advocate the sort of political action that would put his government salary at risk. Garoeb's logic in heading the Damara second-tier authority is as unconvincing as Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's attempt to change apartheid 'from within'.

Military

According to military sources in Windhoek, at least 63% of the soldiers in the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) are black. The black soldiers are shouldering an increasing share of the fighting against the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing. Although conscription laws are in force in Namibia, they have rarely been strictly enforced in respect to blacks. Lately there have been enough black volunteers to meet the military's needs.

By shifting the human burden of fighting SWAPO to local blacks, Pretoria can reduce its white manpower commitment to the war. With the continuing upheaval on its own black townships, it needs the services of its white citizens to maintain control. Namibianizing the war against SWAPO has come in handy in this regard.

Politically, the South African white community find the human cost of the war more tolerable if it is black rather than white soldiers that are killed. By getting blacks to 'defend' their own subjugation, South Africa is able to retain control and simultaneously address the Anti-Conscription Campaign within its white constituency. The officer corps will of course remain white and answerable only to Pretoria. This is likely, to remain the case despite talk of establishing a defence portfolio within the interim cabinet.

An army career has in recent years become more and more acceptable within the black community. In Owamboland today, soldiers in uniform freely mix with civilians at drinking places. Only a few years ago such was the hostility to the military that mixing was rare. Poverty and lack of sophistication amongst blacks has been exploited by the military to further erode political resistance.

The San people (often referred to by the derogatory term 'Bush men') have been absorbed into the army as trackers against SWAPO insurgents. Their ability to 'smell' a human being from miles away has proved an asset to military operations.

Angolan Citizens

Although there are no reliable figures available, there are tens of thousands of Angolan nationals in Namibia. The haphazard nature of colonial boundaries in the last century split families and tribes. It is estimated that over half of the Owambo tribes reside across the border in southern Angola. Because they speak the same dialects, the Angolans are indistinguishable from the locals.

Those Angolan refugees that entered the country in 1975/76 came mainly from the southern and south-eastern tribes generally sympathetic to the UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi. As a result of financial inducements and also as gratitude for South African hospitality, the Angolans have had no qualms about rendering mercenary service against Swapo. The 32 Buffalo Brigade includes ex-soldiers of Holden Robert's FNLA movement. They are reported to feature prominently in the army's cross border raids into southern Angola. The presence of armed black mercenaries who are physically and linguistically indistinguishable from Namibians must pose long-term security problems for any future black government in this country.

Community Infiltration

Evidence has emerged in the last few years that the South African army initiated the formation of politico-cultural organisations in the 'operational areas'. In Owamboland, the organisation is called ETANGO, while in the Kavango military district it is called EZUVA. The equivalent in Eastern Caprivi is the NAMWI foundation. In all the cases, the army-directed organisations have sought to promote a more positive image of the armed forces and simultaneously spread anti-Swapo propaganda. The organisations' generosity by way of cash and free T-shirts has proved a drawcard to the largely impoverished rural black population.

Despite claims to the contrary, the politico-cultural bodies seem to be the beginnings of a formalised attempt to create pro-South Africa, community based political institutions in the war zones. While the political debate remains stalemated, the South African military is quietly building political-military structures that it could in future rely on the subvert genuine nationalism and independence. The lessons from the RENAMO rebellion in Mozambique show that with sufficient training and money, even a relatively small politico-terrorist group can paralyse a country.

Etango or indeed any of the other army-sponsored organisations are unlikely to grow into a political alternative to Swapo and yet because of their South African-supplied financial and other resources, it would be foolhardy of any future government to ignore them.

Even the interim government views the political-cultural organisations. In 1985, Deputy Justice Minister Katuutire Kaura accused the army's involvement with Etango as a South African attempt to undermine the transitional government. Although perhaps a little exaggerated, the minister's comments confirm that the government has no control over Etango.

Judiciary

From its inception, apartheid has relied on judges and other officers of the court who have willingly enforced its racist and inhuman laws. Courts in Namibia and South Africa routinely preside over the jailing and 'legal killing' of defendants in numerous 'terrorism' and 'treason' trials. While expressing outrage at armed resistance, the courts have remained quiet about the inherent violence of the apartheid system. At all times the judges involved have absolved their role by simplistic argument that they do not make the laws, but merely interpret them.

The establishment proclamation (R101) included an annexure entitled "Fundamental Bill of Rights and Objectives". But for its vagueness and escapist phraseology the document looks impressive on paper. The document purported to show that the new government would accord all Namibians their rights, on much the same lines as the United Nations charter does. Reality, however, has proved otherwise. The bill has neither stopped nor prevented continuing army excesses against civilians in the operational areas. Indeed, in a recent decision, the courts ruled that there was no conflict between the provisions of the bill and the martial law conditions in the north of the country.

In the name of upholding the bill, however, the courts have passed judgements against the state which although superficial, have had a perceptible lulling effect on the opposition.

Last year the courts ruled that Swapo coulds legally hold meetings. And in another judgement they overturned a government requirement that newspapers put up a R20 000 deposit before they could publish.

The effect of these inconsequential judgements has been the creation of an erroneous impression (amongst blacks) that the courts in Namibia are politically impartial and can be allies against apartheid.

The judgement allowing Swapo to hold meetings has not stopped official disruption of such gatherings. And yet opposition politicians are showing in-ordinate faith in using the courts to bring down the status quo.

Giving blacks the impression that they can free themselves by resorting to the courts is a convenient diversionary tactic by Pretoria. Once again it keeps the blacks divided and pre-occupied with illusions.

The South African government has been known to change laws overnights in order to counter what it considers unfavourable court decisions. That Swapo is allowed to hold public meetings is less an indication of the courts' impartiality when Pretoria's increasing confidence that it can control the situation within the country. This also explains the fact that the state of emergency regulations recently imposed in South Africa (and the Bantustans)

were not extended to cover Namibia. President Botha did not see the need to do that because the low level and largely ineffectual opposition agitation could be contained by the existing laws.

Traditional Elite

Chiefs and Headmen remain South Africa's most important means of controlling rural blacks. The establishment of second-tier ethnic government gave the traditional elite an even greater stake in the apartheid system. At least two thirds of the Namibian people live in the rural areas and thus fall under the direct control of the traditional rulers. Although they understand the fact of their subjugation, the rural majority often lack the education and awareness to understand South Africa's increasingly subtle methods of control.

A peculiarity of Namibian politics is the fact that leaders can collaborate with South African colonialism but still remains credible in the eyes of their people.

Chiefs Justus Gareob and Peter Kalangula head of the Damara and Owambo ethnic administrations respectively. In that role they are Pretoria's principle channel of control over their subjects. And yet both leaders have constituencies and often join opposition leaders in plotting the system's downfall. Both chiefs derive financial and other benefits from their government paid jobs. They have a stake in the system that they (in theory) would like to bring down. That the two are considered 'progressive' shows the general lack of public awareness vis-a-vis Pretoria's control structures. Gareob is considered Swapo's ally and has, under Sam Nujoma's auspices addressed international gatherings convened to co-ordinate apartheid's demise.

Although openly critical of Kalangula's collaboration with South Africa, Swapo has generally refrained from antagonising Gareob on this issue. Gareob enjoys the loyalty of the Damaras, Namibia's second largest tribe. Although Swapo has adherents within the tribe, it can not rival the chief's popularity. In Namibia's rural context, ethnicity takes precedence over political principle.

According to evidence presented to the Thirion Commission investigating financial wastage in ethnic governments, Gareob's administration was amongst the most corrupt and incompetent. And yet the chief has never been asked to explain himself by his humble subjects. African respect for chiefs, coupled with rural simplicity have enabled cunning leaders to get away with criminal complicity in the country's continued subjugation. The evidence lead by the Thirion Commission could convict dozens of guilty chiefs and headmen. But South Africa has never seriously contemplated pressing charges, least it antagonised its traditional collaborators. Despite protestations to the contrary, men like Gareob have played into the hands of apartheid and made South Africa's occupation that much easier and cheaper.

Prospects

While South Africa can never expect to win the hearts and minds of the Namibian people, it has succeeded in creating 'black structures' through which

it is able to retain control of the country. For financial gain increasing numbers of the Namibian modern and traditional elites have wittingly and unwittingly signed up to serve apartheid. Where as in the past such collaboration was confined to semi-literate blacks joining the colonial army and police, they now include well educated black nationalists. Whatever its failings, the Transitional government represents a significant step in South Africa's efforts in co-opting nationalist leaders, past and present. Even without external recognition, the new government has served Pretoria's purpose in engaging and confusing the black majority. Pitting black against black has reduced the financial and political image costs of subjugating Namibia.

Only an intense and well co-ordinated political conscientization programme can break the lethargy and confusion that has invaded the Namibian resistance. Until this happens it is doubtful if the broad masses will be in a position to clearly identify the 'enemy' and its proxies. The collapse of various opposition alliances can be traced to the contradictions of lumping together committed nationalists with political opportunists and collaborators.

The political apathy that has enveloped the country has made South Africa's work easier. The political opposition has thus far failed to effect a strategy that will do so much as keep the independence 'dream' alive. In the face of an increasingly vocal and aggressive interim cabinet opposition leaders have shrank and recoiled into inactivity. The struggle has been put on ice. In the last eight months the secretary general and foreign secretary of Swantu-'Left' have gone back into exile. Although the official explanation is that the office bearers will 'intensify the struggle from abroad', no one has been fooled by such misrepresentation. With the lack of movement toward independence, the two leaders decided to quit.

Botha's dilemma in South Africa is the fact that the black political resistance has reached a stage where each time the leaders are arrested (or co-opted), new ones emerge from the ranks. Vacillating and indecisive leaders are quickly replaced by more radical ones. Arresting leaders has not slowed down the struggle and hence the decision to impose a wholesome ban of political activity under the emergency regulations.

The Namibian struggle has not yet reached the self-sustaining phase. Consequently the internal political momentum rises and falls with the leaders' performances. There has been an actual regression in political awareness and agitation in Namibia in the last six years. The vicissitudes of the independence debate in the last decade have in their wake left a demoralised public. Most people have now set their sights lower and are concentrating more on personal advancement than the broader quest for national independence.

While South Africa may not be wholly responsible for the chain of events that have undermined the Namibian resistance, it remains the obvious beneficiary of the present state of affairs. Rather sadly, the opposition leaders have failed to rise to the occasion.

/13104
CSO: 3400/154

NAMIBIA

HENDRICKSE'S INTEGRATION APPROACH CRITICIZED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 6 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Swimming Incident"]

[Text] The swimming incident of the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, leader of the South African Labor Party and chairman of the House of Representatives, at a beach area reserved for whites only in Port Elizabeth is tragic for two reasons. In the first place it is tragic that the swimming incident of a South African citizen--a member of the country's cabinet!--should still be in question at all. It's perhaps unbelievable that after years of reform the situation is such that it becomes main political news when a man with brown skin sticks a toe somewhere in the big blue ocean. There cannot be any question of much reform when that is still the state of affairs. Put differently (and put gently!): it's clear that there is still room for quite a bit of reform.

But that's just one side of the affair. The Rev. Hendrickse's challenge to the present system is no less tragic. The Rev. Hendrickse knows that things are in the process of changing. He knows that it is a question of time before institutionalized apartheid in the RSA will be buried with hide and hair. He also knows that his party's participation in the RSA's political process has made a tremendous contribution to switching over from one system to another system. Why then now suddenly confrontation politics, even going as far as polarization politics? There is enough of both in the RSA. The Rev. Hendrickse, who has acquired a particular name with his level-headedness, ought not to be a party to a process where other poles are created besides the main poles. The South African Colored people have a particular task to depolarize relations; not to stir the kettle of confrontation. The solution lies precisely in less politics and more humanity from all sides.

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CSO: 3401/44

PROSPECTS FOR NEW YEAR VIEWED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 5 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial: "New Demands"]

[Text] The year has started with clear indications of the challenges lying ahead. Nor would any realist have expected that the problems of the previous year (and years) would disappear as if by a miracle during the holiday season. As for the economy, there is still no favorable change in sight at all. Rather, the contrary is true: Stubborn inflation in South Africa, rising prices and costs (the rise in bread and sugar prices were bitterly early warnings!) and the unpredictable consequences of the sanction campaign against the Republic of South Africa. It is to be doubted whether the rand will recover dramatically. So, the demands that are going to be made on producer and consumer are not going to ease up. Another year will have to be tackled with daring and deliberation, and we will have to work hard and live frugally to its end. As regards politics, there will likewise not be any opportunity for a breathing space.

By all indications an election is going to be held in the RSA. As for that country's internal political development, it is to be hoped that the white voting public will declare themselves overwhelmingly in favor of reform. And it's to be hoped that such an attitude will be greeted with a spirit of cooperation by all the other people of the country. It is to be doubted whether any election outcome--rarely of whatever nature--will have any influence on the foreign attack on South Africa, for clear indications of a change in policy were not enough to ward off international opposition last year. More than just an election outcome will be needed to normalize conditions.

There may not be a standstill in SWA/Namibia, nor a deviation from the course which has been taken. The hard work of years to bring about social justice bore visible fruit last year. SWA/Namibia's people were able to experience with gratitude that several international powers took note of the remarkable progress that has been made here. We have been excluded from sanction measures by the European community and we have been defended against the propaganda of the anarchists. But that is only one aspect of the story. What is also true is that our country is not experiencing internal crises, that we can continue to build and that we can persist in creating a new framework.

What is important is not primarily what is happening outside the country, but what is being achieved inside the country. That is what the future depends on. We must go on diligently.

As for our country's most important industry, agriculture, things are not looking good in many parts. The drought which has lasted for years is still continuing and there is not yet any hope for an eventual good year for the whole country. It is to be hoped that the rainy season will not pass without a dramatic turn. It's fortunately still early enough for such a turn. But it's already time to plan now in case we will have to cope with another abnormal year. As for our general relations, each and every one will have to do everything in his power to make our country the most fortunate on earth. It costs us nothing to be decent and well-mannered.

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NAMIBIA

PRIORITY SEEN GIVEN WHITE-OWNED FARMS OVER PEASANT FARMING

Windhoek SOUTHERN AFRICA FOCUS in English Feb 87 pp 11-12

[Text] Namibia's agriculture is characterized by two prominent features. Commercial farming which developed in two main branches, namely cattle farming on the central plateau and karakul farming in the south, on the one hand and subsistence farming, involving the majority of the black population, on the other.

Subsistence Farming Sector

Two thirds of all Namibians live in rural areas, depending partly or wholly on agriculture for their income. Approximately 120 000 peasants are engaged in subsistence farming, but their contribution to total agricultural sales is only 5%. Official estimates of millet production (the staple food of the people in the north) has fallen from 32 700 tons in 1970 to 25 000 tons in 1978. An area that was once self-sufficient in food is now dependant on the wage remittances of the migrant workers to make up for the shortfall. A 1974 South African survey estimated that 34% of rural Owambo cash expenditure went to buy food. The shortage of land, the uncertainty of rainfall, the sandy soil and the absence of agricultural extension services to peasant farmers all combine to explain the insufficiency of food in the north of the country. Overgrazing and inferior livestock are further aggravating factors.

In order to understand the reasons for the present state of communal farming, it is important to look at the history of colonial occupation.

It was the policy of first the German and later the South African colonial administration to make land available to white settlers. This required the wholesale seizure of land, thereby reducing the area available to peasant farming. In this way the dispossessed were forced to become wage labourers. Through expropriation and so-called protection treaties, and coupled with the extermination campaign during the Nama and Herero wars at the turn of the century, the central and southern plateaux were cleared for white occupation. The result of this policy is that, today, 80% of all arable farming land is in the hands of a mere 5 000 white farmers. The black population was forced to live in crowded reserves, providing a source of cheap immigrant labour for the white farmers. At any time, unemployed or unfit workers could be sent back to the reserves after their usefulness had expired.

Commerical Sector

After the annexation of the territory, South Africa started a settlement drive for its growing number of landless rural Afrikaners. The new immigrants were given financial and technical assistance. Besides, there was always cheap black labour available for a song. Soon many farmers prospered. With the introduction of Karakul sheep, the farmers in the south discovered a valuable export commodity. The pelts found their way into the fashion industry of Europe and America.

In the mid seventy's the karakul industry had its boom years. Production reached 5 million skins per year, fetching high prices on the European markets. But by the early eighties, the industry had come to a near halt. A worldwide economic recession, the drought in Namibia and a switch in fashion trends had the prices plummeting. While a karakul skin in 1979 went for R16.10 on the international market, by 1982 the price had fallen to a low R9.89. To avert bankruptcy of a large number of karakul farmers the state intervened to give financial assistance in the form of subsidies and cheap loans. Today's karakul sheep herd is 1.5 million, a mere 25% of its peak years in the mid seventy's.

Cattle Farming

A similar pattern can be observed in the cattle industry. Until the late seventies, the demand and price for beef was very high. As a result, most farmers on the central and northern plateaux abandoned the production of dairy products and switched to beef cattle raising. At the time of high demand, 80% of Namibian cattle were sent live to South Africa. But this dependence proved disastrous in late seventies when the South African market was glutted. The quota for Namibian cattle was reduced and the prices fell sharply. This factor, coupled with the drought accounted for the drop in the national herd from 1.6 million in 1978 to just over 1.0 million in 1985. The decline in output resulted in the abattoir in Otavi being put on standby in 1984 and the abandonment of the newly constructed R30 million meat processing plant in Gobabis.

Cereals

Cereal production on a commercial basis has never been encouraged and is confined to a small number of farms in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi triangle.

A new figure will illustrate the heavy dependence on imports of cereals from South Africa. Local wheat production reached 5 700 tons in the 1986/87 season, but actual consumption per annum is 32 000 tons. Maize production was 28 000 tons, leaving a shortfall of 32 000 tons. 6 000 tons of sunflower seeds were harvested locally, but a further 10 000 tons were needed to meet demand. As for sugar, the entire yearly consumption of 50 000 tons has to be imported.

Conclusion

The crisis in the Namibian agricultural sector is a combination of various factors. Drought and war are the obvious ones. Equally to blame is the system of state subsidies which favoured profitable white-owned farms at the expense of peasant agriculture.

For too long, the communal sector has been neglected by the state's agricultural policy makers. Research, technical and financial assistance was geared towards the wellbeing of the white commercial farmers. For political reasons, the South African administration has pursued a policy that would ensure the perpetual loyalty of the white farming community.

As long as South Africa controls the price and demand of Namibia's meat products; and for as long as European fashion trends set the price for karakul pelts, the fate of the entire commerical agricultural sector will remain hostage to variables outside Namibia's control.

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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PINTO DA COSTA RESHUFFLES CABINET, CREATES NEW MINISTRIES

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, has remodeled the cabinet, creating 14 new ministries and 4 national directorates, the national radio of Sao Tome reported.

The radio report added that Pinto da Costa relieved Agostinho da Silveira Rita of the post of minister of planning and domestic trade, to which he was named in February 1986.

Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the republic and chief of the government, will himself assume the post of minister of the economy and planning.

Tome Dias da Costa has returned to the government, now as minister of transportation and communications.

Dias da Costa, once a member of the Political Bureau of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], was dismissed from the post of defense minister last April and reduced to membership in the MLSTP ranks.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is now constituted as follows:

Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the republic, chief of the government, minister of the economy and planning; Tome dias da Costa, minister of transportation and communications; Oscar Aguiar, minister of agriculture and rural development; Francisco Pires, minister of justice and of the civil service; Raul Braganca Neto, minister of defense and domestic order; Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of state, of education, of labor and of social security; Manuel Vaz Fernandes, minister secretary of the council of ministers; Joao Tomas Barbosa Neto, minister of information; Frederico Sequeira, minister of health; Guilherme Posser da Costa, minister of foreign affairs; Fradique de Menezes, minister of cooperation; and Carlos Braganca, minister of commerce, industry and fishing.

The creation of the Ministry of the Economy and Planning, the Finance Ministry and Ministry of Cooperation and the elimination of a ministry for tourism are the most important changes in the new government list announced by Henrique Pinto da Costa, director of the office of the presidency.

Guilherme Posser da Costa, former secretary of state for foreign affairs and currently ambassador in Brussels, has been called to the post of foreign affairs minister, while Manuel Vaz Fernandes, who has been minister of public communications and secretary of the council of ministers, leaves the Communications Ministry and will serve only as minister secretary of the council of ministers.

Joaо Barbosa Neto, who will assume the new Information Ministry, is currently director of the National Radio and head of the MLSTP Central Committee.

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SENEGAL

JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS CONDUCTED WITH FRENCH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Jan 87 pp 2-3

[Excerpts] The military maneuvers at Dodji have come to an end, climaxing 2 weeks of troop training punctuated on the last day by a gunnery drill with live ammunition involving the infantry, heavy artillery, tanks and French forces stationed in Cape Verde.

It was a successful test of the operational capabilities of our Army, but also of the reliability of combined operations of Senegalese and French forces. Gen Tavarez Da Souza, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, expressed his complete satisfaction and emphasized the level achieved by one of the best armies in the subregion.

The exercise had two major objectives: testing the capabilities of joint French-Senegalese groups for engaging in combined actions and, following training, placing the troops under actual conditions of fire.

Pocket of Resistance

In this framework, Dodji is the last enemy pocket of resistance, Linguere (25 km) having been liberated during the night in the course of an operation commencing at 1900 hours. In the morning, we had come to witness the last phase of the fighting and last day of 2 weeks of training with an exercise under live ammunition.

With rare precision, the heavy artillery went into action. On the hill representing the last positions of the elements of the state Carmin, all hell suddenly broke loose, while the infantry moved up on the other side. The 105-mm cannons, 120-mm mortars and rocket launchers did not hesitate. An enemy army would have paid dearly to stand up to the 10 minutes of pounding. "We could even have brought in our tactical air support," Colonel Goudiaby said.

Lacking air support, it was the AML (automatic machine guns) of the 23d BIMA that made their entry. Lined up on the forwardmost point, they added to the 12.5 heavy machine guns and 90-mm cannons. It was a spectacular display, another model of precision conferred by experience born of consistent training.

If the main goal of the exercise was initially to test the operational capabilities of the different units of the Senegalese Army and the staff's ability to plan an operation of this nature, involving the French forces at Cape Verde, the test at Dodji turned out to be more than conclusive. The Senegalese Army, considered to be one of the best on the continent, had once more justified its reputation.

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SENEGAL

LD/MPT JALLARBI PLAN CRITICIZED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Babacar Waly Diom, member of the Socialist Party Study and Research Group (GER)]

[Text] In the first part of the debate that we published yesterday, Babacar Waly Diom, member of the Socialist Party Study and Research Group, maintains that even if the Socialist Party does not have a monopoly on truth, it does on national actions.

Today, in the second part of his analysis of the national political situation, Diom notes that the Jallarbi Plan of the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party (LD/MPT) proposed to overturn a whole scale of values of democracy and freedom.

In his opinion, the Senegalese people cannot accept this.

We have seen the Jallarbi Plan, which the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT) adopted following its Second Regular Congress. Suddenly, the requirements of our nation force us to plunge back into the political debate, to express our convictions and criticisms, with courtesy, naturally, but also with absolute clarity.

We must recognize that the LD is a rather well-organized party, as required by the rigorous dogmatism of Marxism-Leninism, which it claims to follow. In that sense, the ouster of the original leader, Babacar Sane, never before explained, is proof of its "revolutionary effectiveness."

Once again, we should not like to start by fighting the automatism of the opposition's systematic criticism, only to fall back into facile negativism, out of partisanship.

Inasmuch as politics is a blend of the real and the imaginary, an art of what is ideal and what is possible, any perspective intended to be honest and effective must reject the credo of static monolithism professed by the "leftist left" of our country for nearly half a century.

Marx, the "big boss" of socialism and dialectic reasoning, has the historical merit of having revealed the coherence of his logic to politics. But the other truth is that at no time in his life did he seek to make his doctrine remain a frozen, dogmatic formula, applicable without discernment, as our guardian angels of the revolution now want us to understand it.

On the contrary, Marx emphasized the importance of the historic and economic conditions of every country and every people.

Whatever the case, the Socialist Party, from the time of its creation, has tackled that arduous and courageous task of rereading Marxism in the light of our own material and spiritual Africanness.

But the basic question posed by the Jallarbi Plan of the LD/MPT is this: Why should we go 20 years backwards and start all over from scratch? Why, at a time when our political system is cited everywhere as an example of wisdom and courage, should we sow Jallarbi's seed in order, in 20 years, to reap the tempest of the revolution or social disorganization? On this subject, has anyone tried to faithfully express the aspirations of our people?

In short, the Jallarbi Plan, as presented, brings up a whole series of political and economic concerns, but also philosophical and moral questions.

Actually, it is a whole scale of values of democracy and freedom that the plan proposes to overturn, a whole set of political and economic accomplishments that the plan would wipe out. And what is all the ruckus about? Solely in order to propose the horrors of institutional dictatorship, social intolerance and economic mediocrity laid out by all the African regimes that have followed the path of the red siren? No! Senegalese people of age will not be duped!

The fact is that beyond the presentation of the forms, there are things left unsaid that deserve to be exposed. Why, for example, should we mint a new national currency and consequently, leave our regional zone of solidarity and monetary stability, precisely at a time when African nations near to or far from us that have paid the price for trying to go it alone are now seeking to get back into our fine circle of active brotherhood which the West African Monetary Union is?

Thus it is that regarding ideological formulation and coherence, the Jallarbi Plan sins and stumbles for other reasons that have names: political naivete, a narrow vision of economic facts, lack of logic and political simplism.

In other words, the LD is perhaps a well-organized Communist Party in the sense of Marxist orthodoxy, but it is far from being, in our country, "the party offering an alternative to the current regime," as it proclaims. A political alternative cannot be imposed on a nation by virtue of a ricochet effect. Logically, it must be the result or success of a proposed society in keeping with the will of the people for whom it is destined.

That is why this political and economic vision of our country, as presented in the Jallarbi Plan, cannot be the faithful interpreter of the concerns of our people in a world moving so quickly toward universal modernism.

Furthermore, is what this plan calls "the acceleration of the revolutionary process," for example, nothing more than a subtle political camouflage for another intention of the hammer and cycle that does not dare to say its name?

Naturally, we can simply argue, in our condition as the party in power, that an opposition party plan that wishes, on the eve of an election, to come to power in a period of 20 long years is retreating and following a strategy of defeat. But that would be a mistake of thoughtlessness, on our part.

That is why we have preferred to view the Jallarbi Plan directly and, by virtue of a calm reading, discern its real intentions.

In that, the program of the LD-MPT is a plan of social disorganization, economic disintegration and political or institutional dearticulation. At the proper time, our people will reject it in complete freedom.

Along this same line of ideas, the Senegalese Democratic Alliance, which includes four opposition parties, also turns out to be a swindle by politicians seeking power, for how could one conceive of an ideologically coherent alliance between a pure, hard-line Marxist-Leninist party and another that assumes, as such, the vice presidency of the liberal International?

Does this unnatural alliance, with its immediate effect, not denote in the clearest possible fashion the blind ambition for power of the "puppets for change"?

Our nation requires a vision of dignity and grandeur on the part of Senegalese politicians. It can never be a question of cashing in on some democratic rigor with the denunciation of everything that would alter the image of peace, responsibility and intelligence that the entire world has of our country.

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID TO FISHING--Late yesterday afternoon, Mamoudou Toure and Serge April, Canada's minister of economy and finance and ambassador to Dakar, signed three agreement protocols in the field of Canadian-Senegalese cooperation. The three protocols involve a sum of \$12 million (2.7 billion CFA francs) and concern different projects in the fields of fishing protection and surveillance, maritime support and cottage fishing. Regarding fishing protection and surveillance, it is a question, ever since the project began in 1981 following expansion of the exclusive maritime zone to 200 nautical miles, of strengthening the existing system. Such action will make it possible to preserve and avoid the looting of our ocean resources and optimize their foreign exchange potential. To do so, the project will be given a surveillance aircraft equipped with sophisticated detection and scientific equipment to evaluate fishing resources. Administratively speaking, part will be allocated to improve the management of all activities in the project, while another part will be used to overhaul three patrol boats. In the sector of cottage fishing, the Djifer project will receive funds enabling it to continue its recovery in the direction of an effective return to the private sector, based on all socioeconomic aspects. The project was born following the failure of the former SOSEPINE fish flour plant. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Jan 87 p 8] 11,464

INFORMATION COOPERATION WITH GAMBIA--Senegambian authorities are ready to use all possible means to make the press, on a confederal level, a more efficient factor in rapprochement. This is the substance of remarks made by the confederal minister of information yesterday at the beginning of the first annual session of the Confederal Information Commission. That commission includes Senegalese and Gambian information experts and it meets alternately in Banjul and Dakar. As Minister Djibo Ka said yesterday, it is one of the best ways of giving the confederation a political dimension in keeping with the aspirations of the Senegambian people. In the opinion of the confederal minister of communications, it is "an irreplaceable instrument for building and consolidating the Confederation," which is why an essential place is granted to it. However, according to Djibo Ka, outside of television, which "can be considered as Senegambian television," the other media: the written press and radio, are not yet at that stage. It is therefore necessary, he continued, "for these instruments of communication to play their role. We are ready to promote and coordinate them." Plans have already been made.

The AGENCIE DE PRESSE SENEGALAISE and the Gambian Information Services must come together and constitute a coherent instrument for the regular circulation of information between Senegal and Gambia. Radio cooperation will be intensified. Information officials could envisage the transformation of SENEGAL D'AUJOURD'HUI into a confederal newspaper. Djibo Ka also asked that the commission take an in-depth look at the possibilities of making television "one of the most effective elements of the confederal policy of information." [By A. Fall] [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Jan 87 p 6]

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SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TUNA AGREEMENT WITH EEC--The Seychelles and the European Economic Community have just renewed for three years their fishing agreement which expired on January 10. A maximum of 40 tuna boats, 22 French and 18 Spanish, are now authorised to fish in the Seychelles exclusive economic zone. The previous agreement, for 27 boats, covered only the French tuna fleet. The EEC has pledged to pay Seychelles financial compensation amounting to six million ECUs over three years, at the rate of two million per year. In addition, the Community will allocate 750,000 ECUs for a scientific programme aimed at increased knowledge of the region's fish population. The boat owners, for their part, will pay the Seychelles treasury 5,000 ECUs per vessel every fishing season, as well as 20 ECUs for every tonne of fish caught, a sum which is unchanged. Also in the fishing sector, Seychelles signed at the end of December an agreement with Japan for the funding by the Japanese agency for international co-operation of a coastal fishing development project costing 10 million rupees (around 1.7 million dollars). [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 Jan 87 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/179

SIERRA LEONE

SOVIET COOPERATION, FISHING ASSISTANCE DISCUSSED

Freetown WE YONE in English 16 Jan 87 pp 5-6

[Article by Mohamed S. Koroma]

[Text] On April 27th, 1961 the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to declare the recognition of the young independent state of Sierra Leone.

The Soviet Union shows great respect for the struggle of the African people for their freedom and the right to independent economic development.

Solidarity with the states which have gained freedom from colonial oppression and with the peoples, who are upholding their independence has been and remains, one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

The foreign policy of a socialist country is such a policy which not by words but by deeds realizes the external dreams of mankind to a brighter future.

On January, 18, 1987 Sierra Leone will mark a remarkable event the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Sierra Leone.

Much has been done over the past period to bring closer and strengthen friendship between the Soviet and Sierra Leonean peoples, which has stood the test of time.

The two countries concluded an agreement trade cooperation back in 1965 and later concluded agreements on economic, technical and cultural cooperation in 1973.

In these agreements the two states provided for the

mutual extension of the most favoured nation states.

With the advent to power in Sierra Leone of the All Peoples Congress Party (APC) in 1968, the second stage of Sierra Leone - Soviet relations began.

Medicine, education, geology, forestry, agriculture, engineering—these, cover just some of the aspect of present Soviet—Sierra Leone cooperations. Visits of parliamentary and other delegations of Sierra Leone and return visits of Soviet delegations in these years, have testified to the successful development of relations between the USSR and Sierra Leone.

The USSR's relations with Sierra Leone, as with other newly free countries have the main aim of contributing to complete and genuine decolonisation. Also of great significance in the economic cooperation between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union is fishing.

In 1976, the two countries signed the agreement on cooperation in this field.

As a result, the Sierra Leone Fishing Company was set up and helped developed appreciably this economic sector.

Today it is a large modern enterprise with its fleet, a Nautical School, a moorage a fish smoking factory, refrigerators and a network of wholesale fish centres.

In ten years, the consumption of fish products has grown several fold.

This was achieved, thanks to regular supplies to the local market from Soviet trawlers which drew a licence to fish in Sierra Leonean waters.

Under the inter-governmental agreement, Sierra Leone receives 15 per cent of the total fish caught by the Soviet trawlers for the right of fishing in our waters.

Under the protocol signed in November 1986, 20,000 tons of fish (1,600 -1,700 tons) monthly will be supplied to Sierra Leone in this year.

Apart from licensed fishing and supplies of Sea Products, the USSR helps Sierra Leone conduct resources on board the Soviet ships, studying fish resources with their Soviet colleagues.

The USSR teachers train personnel for the fish industry of Sierra Leone at Siaka Stevens Marine School, and there are more than 50 local specialists do permanent practical work on Soviet trawlers.

At present more than 40 Sierra Leonean students

ing national skilled specialists for various branches of economic, public and cultural, life.

The President of Sierra Leone His Excellency Dr J. S. Momoh, speaking about the successes achieved in the field of education today, characterised them as the basis for a faster progressive development of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

For over 15 years now, Soviet doctors have been working at the Government hospital in Magburaka where they supervise the practical training of the young Sierra Leoneans graduated from the USSR.

Today more than 700 Sierra Leoneans trained by Soviet higher and secondary technical schools are employed with success by the Sierra Leone Government.

Several hundreds of students from Sierra Leone are now studying in the USSR free of cost.

The Sierra Leone-Soviet Friendship Society was organised at the initiative of Sierra Leonean people in 1971 to promote the friendly and cultural contacts between the two countries.

The Society has affiliations in the all corners of the country.

The Sierra Leone-Soviet Friendship Society makes a tangible contribution to development and strengthening of the cultural and friendly relations between the two countries and people.

The people of Sierra Leone demonstrate growing interest in studying the Russian Language for which purpose special courses were opened in Freetown.

Currently, over 500 people are taught Russian here and there are more than 50 Sierra Leoneans studying in the Soviet Union.

under the sponsorship of the Russian Language School in Freetown.

To promote bilateral trade, economic and scientific cooperation, the chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone signed a special inter-governmental agreement in 1979.

An active and mutually advantageous exchange of Information and delegation was begun.

The opening of the Information Centre of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sierra Leone attests to the expanding trade, economic scientific and technical contacts between the two countries.

The Soviet Union exports various modifications of Jeeps, Niva, Lada, cars and spares parts for them, building material cement butter, medical preparations, books and films, and imports from Sierra Leone 1,500 tons of cccocoa beans a year.

In 1980, Sierra Leone and the USSR signed the protocol on the establishment of the Trade Mission of the USSR in Sierra Leone.

Soviet-Sierra Leone trade relations are characterised by stable growth of commodity circulation, which was 3.7 million roubles in 1985 and amounted to 13.7 million roubles in 1986.

It increased over five times correspondingly,

Soviet exports trebled from 1.7 million to 5.2 million roubles

Imports augmented more than 8 times from 0.5 million roubles to 10 million roubles.

Trade between the two countries has been steadily expanding.

In April 1981, Sierra Leone and the USSR signed an agreement which pro-

vided for landing rights to the Soviet airlines, Aeroflot

Since then Sierra Leone and Soviet Union have become closer to each other, and an air bridge has been established between Freetown and Moscow

Every year, more than 100 Sierra Leonean students fly to the USSR where they undergo training in various fields.

After five or six years they will return back to Sierra Leone by Aeroflot planes.

As the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Comrade Michail Gorbachyov stressed in one of his major speeches, the Soviet Union comes out for just and mutually advantageous cooperation with the African countries, so that this cooperation should help the economies of the newly-free states to develop and that the peoples should be able to effectively oppose the policy of dictat of the imperialist monopolies.

This is very important with regard to Sierra Leone.

The Soviet Union shows respect for the foreign policy of Sierra Leone, highly appreciating the country's contribution to the struggle for the normalisation of the international situation the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism, neo-colonialism and oppression

Sierra Leoneans highly appreciate the consistent policy of the Soviet Union for universal peace and for the final ban of nuclear weapons test.

Marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relation between the USSR and the Republic of Sierra Leone, the public of this African country wishes this friendly socialist state greater success and prosperity for the benefit of the two peoples

PRC ENTERS INTO INDUSTRIAL JOINT VENTURES

Freetown WE YONE in English 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Text]

A CHINESE industrial complex has entered into partnership with Sumatu International—the complex run by business tycoon, M. K. Suma—to open a number of industries in Sierra Leone, three of which will go into full production next year.

An agreement between the two parties was signed in Freetown yesterday, by Mr. Sang Jiang Bin, Vice-President of China Jilin International and Technical Corporation on behalf of his corporation, and Mr. M. K. Suma, on behalf of Sumatu International.

Agreement was reached following the signing of protocols by the People's Republic of China and Sierra Leone, paving the way for joint industrial commercial enterprises between the two countries.

Speaking at yesterday's ceremony, Mr. Suma said that the occasion marked another milestone in Sino-Sierra Leone relations.

In the past, he observed, the relationship centred around government to governments interests, but this time private industry has become involved.

Sumatu International, he said, feels very proud to have been selected to work with Chinese industries and they were determined to meet the challenge.

Apart from the fact that

the new industries would provide jobs for Sierra Leoneans, Mr. Suma observed there would be the cross-pollination and fertilisation of technology and development ideas to be benefited from.

The three factories already decided on are:

*A shoe-making factory which will produce some 600,000 pairs of plastic, rubber and canvas shoes a year.

*A toothpaste factory whose products can be exported to Mano River Union and ECOWAS sister states.

Alighter assembly plant to assemble gas lighters to supplement the use of matches.

Mr. Suma said that all of these products will be of high quality and competitive prices, particularly because of their exports orientation.

He observed that it would be wrong to suggest that another shoe factory is a duplication, because feasibility studies have shown that there is a potential market in Sierra Leone as well as for export.

During the course of the year, he went on, serious consideration will be given to the establishment of factories for the production of tomato puree and farming equipment.

Consideration is being given to siting some of these factories outside Freetown.

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese partners, Mr. Sang Jiang Bin said that from the moment of signing the agreement, his organisation will begin to act.

"We will do our utmost to set the projects" he affirmed.

Feasibility studies have been completed, designs and equipment are ready and with joint efforts we shall start our projects soon, he said.

Present at the signing ceremony was the Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Freetown, Mr. Li Xinde.

IRAN TO SUPPLY OIL ON DEFERRED PAYMENT BASIS

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Abdul Karim Koroma has returned from the Islamic Republic of Iran with the good news that the Islamic Republic intends to develop closer economic ties with Sierra Leone.

Mr Koroma who held talks with his Iranian counterpart Mr. Velayachi was also assured that Sierra Leone was held in high esteem for its non-aligned stand.

An Iranian foreign ministry release on Monday stated that the two Foreign Ministers condemned the apartheid regime of South Africa and regretted the recalcitrance of the racist regime of Pretoria.

In a communique issued it was also

noted that all progressive forces should be used to restore the independence of Afghanistan, a country which has been virtually occupied by Soviet troops.

Mr. Koroma and Mr Valayachi also called for the independence of Namibia.

It is also reliably learnt that the Iranian government is prepared to make sales of crude oil to

this country on a deferred payment basis which will ease the pressure on government for oil supplies for a period of twenty four months.

If the proposal is accepted by the Sierra Leone government and the Iranians accept letters of credit from the Bank of Sierra Leone, it means that Sierra Leone can be assured of prompt petroleum supply that will come close to normalising the petroleum distribution system.

A similar arrangement was reached in 1983 when Iran and Sierra Leone signed an agreement for the sale of oil on a defer-

red basis but at the time Iran insisted on letters of credit to be established with a first class bank, a qualification which the Bank of Sierra Leone did not meet resulting in the establishment of letters of credit with banks abroad that also required

a huge collateral. Although in the end the Sierra Leone government actually saved 12.7 million dollars out of the transaction, the nation could have benefited more if the letters of credit were established with the Bank of Sierra Leone.

This time, it is likely that no second bank would be involved and the pressure of providing a collateral would be absent, thereby creating a situation that would make Sierra Leone achieve the full benefit of purchasing oil on a deferred basis.

/9274
CSO: 3400/121

SOMALIA

ARABIZATION CAMPAIGN ENTERS SECOND PHASE

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--Recommendations on the ways that the Government departments should take part in the activities of the Second Phase of Arabic Language expansion campaign was this week presented in Higher Committee of the Arabic Language Campaign held in the People's Hall here in Mogadishu.

The meeting, chaired by the Chairman of the Party Bureau for Social Affairs, Jaalle Abdulqadir Haji Mohamed who is also the Committee's Chairman, discussed the recommendations by the government departments on the ways that the civil servants could benefit from this phase of the campaign.

Also in the meeting, reports were read on the education of the civil servants in the Administration Arabization Institute and the level of the activities of the Central Secretariat of the Arabic Language Intensification Campaign in this phase.

Speaking at the meeting, the Higher Committee Chairman, Jaalle Abdulqadir Haji Mohamed explained the difference between the two phase of the campaign and the best ways it should be carried out. SONNA

/9317
CSO: 3400/175

TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER URGES EEC TO FIGHT APARTHEID

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister and First Vice-President Ndugu Joseph Warioba, yesterday urged the European Economic Community (EEC) to take tougher measures against the South African regime.

He said violence in South Africa would only end when apartheid was completely dismantled and the majority of the population were given the chance to participate in the development efforts of their country. *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Warioba said this when opening the Africa Caribbean Pacific-European Economic Community (ACP/EEC) joint assembly in Arusha.

He said: "The international community has tried to achieve this by peaceful means but the South African regime has always rejected every effort with arrogance".

The September 1985 assembly meeting held in Greece decided to impose limited sanctions on the racist regime.

Ndugu Warioba appealed to the ACP/EEC Parliamentarians to influence their countries to increase assistance to the Frontline states, especially Mozambique and Angola, forced to direct huge sums of development funds to defend their independence and territorial integrity.

"The South African regime has imposed a state of emergency in which innocent men, women and children are detained". Under the state of emergency regulations, more than 20,000 people were detained, he added.

Ndugu Warioba also praised the ACP/EEC cooperation in promoting and expediting the economic, cultural and social development of ACP states and consolidate their relations in solidarity and mutual interest.

Although the Lome III was the most innovative of the Lome conventions, there was dissatisfaction among members on some issues. ACP states were dissatisfied with performance, in the area of financial and technical assistance, he said.

Ndugu Warioba emphasized that each state should determine its own development principles, strategies and models for its economy and society. "Any external assistance should be supplemented to the endeavours of the nation", he stressed.

On population, he said Tanzania needed a population policy which would not only put emphasis on family planning methods of population control, but also establish linkages with productive capacity and the availability of social services such as education, health and food and nutrition requirements

to ensure infant mortality was reduced and life expectancy was increased.

The co-chairman of the ACP/EEC joint assembly, Emile Mworoha of Burundi, told the opening session that the assembly was meeting at a time when ACP countries were facing great economic difficulties.

He called member states to co-operate and close ranks to solve the problems.

He said that the Lome convention should play a role in North-South Co-operation.

Lome III which came into being in 1984, he said, gave ample opportunity to solve economic problems in the ACP states.

Mworoha, who is the President of the Burundi National Assembly, condemned acts of aggression committed by the South African racist regime against neighbouring countries.

He pleaded for ACP/EEC assistance in the fight against apartheid.

He said the ACP/EEC should impose measures which would bring about the downfall of apartheid in South Africa.

Mworoha called for increased aid to the Southern African Developing Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to enable the region end economic dependence on South Africa.

/13104

CSO: 3400/137

EDITORIAL OPPOSES OUTSIDE INTERVENTION IN CHAD

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

THE SEEMINGLY perennial problem of Chad has again assumed crisis proportions, with severe implications to the socio-economic life of the people.

Latest reports have it that heavy fighting is fast spreading to various parts of the country, especially outside the north-eastern town of Fada.

Chadian troops are also reported to have recaptured the key oasis town of Zouar in the north-western Tibesti Mountain, following two days of heavy fighting against rebel forces.

On the whole, the situation in Chad — a poor and famine-prone country — is a unique tragedy for Africa because she has been wracked by factional conflicts continuously since gaining independence in 1960.

And like previous ones, the latest crisis is not simply an internal matter. It is a direct result of foreign in-

vovement in a purely domestic affair.

For as we all know, the nature of the war in Chad has taken different stances and different opposing groups in different circumstances.

All along, we have witnessed some vivid elements of external intervention in one form or another, a situation which has greatly contributed to the escalation of the already complex atmosphere.

And the glaring truth is that throughout the bloody conflicts, the real victims have always been the people of Chad.

What makes the present situation very alarming and a source of serious concern for Africa, in particular, is the dangerous escalation of foreign intervention which also involves some big powers.

The geo-political significance of Chad — one of the poorest countries in the world — stems from its central

location in Africa. The country also has some intrinsic value due to untapped wealth, including uranium. Substantial uranium deposits are in the Aouzou Strip on the border with Libya.

Chad is the leading producer of cotton in Africa's Franc zone. The crop accounts for 75 per cent of the country's export earnings.

But what we want to stress at this juncture is that intervention, whether African or non-African, in the affairs of Chad only serves to escalate and prolong the war, much to the suffering of the Chadian people.

There is urgent need to end the present dangerous position, allowing Chad to solve her basically internal problems in the absence of outside interference.

We appeal to the people of Chad to come together and faithfully discuss ways of sorting out their conflict peacefully for the benefit of the entire nation.

/13104
CSO: 3400/137

TANZANIA

WARIOBA CALLS FOR STRONGER CO-OP UNION MANAGEMENT

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, has called for the strengthening of the managerial and technical capacity of co-operative unions to enhance efficiency.

Ndugu Warioba said here yesterday that the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (WASHIRIKA) should make this its first priority because the performance of the unions, since their re-establishment, had shown the country's ability to handle and process crops.

Speaking at the Saba Saba Fair Ground here after receiving a procession by Washirika members to mark the Co-operative Day as part of the celebrations to mark Arusha Declaration and CCM anniversaries, Ndugu Warioba noted:

"The unions have done a good job in buying crops, transportation, storage and processing... This shows it was a good decision to re-establish the union. We should not be blinded by problems facing the unions.

He said that following the re-establishment of the unions, crop production increased each year since 1984.

This, Ndugu Warioba said, was showing the country's ability to serve and handle crops. But there were basic problems, particularly with primary societies where books of accounts were poorly kept and

there was theft of funds because of managerial inadequacy.

"We, therefore, need to strengthen the managerial and technical expertise of the societies", he pointed out.

Ndugu Warioba said because the co-operative movement was essential in the process of building Socialism and Self-reliance, WASHIRIKA should ensure that unions and co-operative societies were not dominated by a few people. They should serve all members, he stressed.

Responding to a WASHIRIKA message which detailed, among other things, problems of management, financial accounting, transportation and storage of crops, Ndugu Warioba said WASHIRIKA should leave transportation problems to the government. WASHIRIKA should strive to solve managerial problems which were within their ability.

More should be encouraged to join the movement. They should be encouraged to feel they belonged to the societies because this was the only way to increase production, he stressed.

Although farm production increased in the past three years after the re-establishment of the unions, production figures remained far below those attained in the mid-60s.

"We have to care for the interest of the people, par-

ticularly for things they need in production... Buying of crops can be done by anyone but it is the contribution and assistance we give to the peasants that will make them change their poor farming ways", the Prime Minister said.

He also stressed the need for co-operative production. If this was implemented and many people were involved in the co-operative movement, then Socialism was bound to succeed in the country, he said.

The WASHIRIKA message, read by the Secretary General, Ndugu David Holela, urged the Government to ensure that crop marketing boards paid regional unions immediately after they received crops so that peasants' crops were not purchased on credit.

He said that the payment for crops as well as the auditing of account books of primary co-operative societies remained major problems.

Of the 2,063 societies in the country, books of only 810 societies were audited last year. There was need to strengthen the Government Co-operative Audit Department, he said.

There was also need to amend the Co-operative Act to provide for the formation of co-operative societies on a more voluntary and democratic manner. This would also get rid of interference by government officials, the

message said.

WASHIRIKA contributed 53,700/- for the people of Mozambique in their fight against MNR bandits and 50,000/- towards the construction of the Party Headquarters here.

Ndugu Warioba hailed the contribution to the people of Mozambique and urged that contributions should be a continuous exercise because the struggle in Southern Africa was a struggle for every Tanzanian.

Today, the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, will be the chief guest at the JUWATA Day.

/13104

CSO: 3400/137

TANZANIA

ARTICLE TELLS OF JOB, EDUCATION INEQUALITIES FOR WOMEN

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Second Vice-President, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, yesterday commended the Tanzania Women's Organisation (UWT) for bringing the women together in the struggle for national development.

Ndugu Wakil made the commendation after receiving a huge procession of UWT members at the Saba Saba grounds here. Clad in colourful *khanga* and *vitenge*, the women entered the ground singing and dancing happily.

Ndugu Wakil, who is also the Zanzibar President, said the nation highly valued women's role in national development. He said the women continued to shoulder heavy responsibilities and performed difficult tasks despite the fact that some traditional beliefs were working against their interests.

Reviewing the performance of UWT since the Arusha Declaration, Ndugu Wakil said the Organisation had tried to carry out most of the Party and Government resolutions and those of international organisations involved in the development of women.

He said UWT had managed to boost its membership from 48,225 in 1967 to about one million now. It has organised seminars for its members and has assisted in strengthening of women's economic groups within the principles of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

"The organisation has made it possible for the women to inculcate a sense of self-confidence among the women, something which the nation is highly proud of," he said.

The Second Vice-President also took note of the increase in women's representation in top leadership positions in colleges and universities and other civic posts. He said these were the fruits of the Arusha Declaration.

UWT, he said, had also effectively participated in the campaign for adult education, especially among women with a view to enabling them play a leading role in the nation's development efforts.

Ndugu Wakil urged the UWT to further assist the nation in the fight against moral decay among the youth some of whom had turned into dangerous criminals.

He also told them to spearhead activities on child care involving both men and women. He called on the UWT leadership to educate men to appreciate and get fully involved in child care activities.

The UWT Secretary-General, Ndugu Kate Kamba, hailed the equality attained between men and women.

Reading a UWT message to the Vice-President, Ndugu Kamba said deliberate steps should be taken to rectify anomalies, especially in education and employment.

For example, Ndugu Kate said, the number of girls in secondary schools represents

only 32 per cent. The figure is 15.1 per cent with regard to university education while women represented 13 per cent of all salaried workers.

Ndugu Kate cited the 150/- allowed as the maximum allowance in the Affiliation Ordinance payable to women who are in charge of children not staying with both parents. She said this amount was very little and was not even enough for one meal considering the present economic trend.

UWT has drawn up a number of proposals to enable the Government to improve the welfare of women. Notable of these is the need to specify the role and place of women in national development.

The Organisation has also urged the Party to allow the mass organisations establish economic corporations. Education provided in the country should also be geared towards preparing the women for positive work in all fields.

The UWT has also proposed that the girls facing family problems be allowed to continue with their education when the problems were over.

Today, the celebrations focus on activities of the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (CUT). The Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, is expected to be the guest of honour. He will receive a procession by members of the co-operative movement before he is taken to various pavilions.

/13104
CSO: 3400/137

MUSEVENI ADDRESSES OIC ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Kampala NEW VISION in English 6 Feb 87 pp 8, 9

[Text]

PRESIDENT Yoweri Kaguta Museveni has emphasised that although Uganda is not an Islamic country, belonging to the Organisation of Islamic Conference offers a forum for the anti-imperialist struggle.

Addressing the fifth summit of the OIC held in Kuwait from January 26 to 28 1987, the President pointed out that instead of member states fostering greater economic and commercial cooperation among themselves, they had continued to look at Euro-America:

I am not a Moslem. Uganda is not an Islamic country. Uganda is a multi-religious country where the main religions are: Catholicism, Protestantism, Moslem and the African religions like Lubaaale.

We are, however, happy to belong to this organisation. The forum it offers is a forum for freedom struggle. Therefore, the

NRM administration and revolution should be relied on as a partner against foreign domination - a sentiment shared by this organisation I believe.

I bring you warm and fraternal greetings from Uganda. Uganda is privileged to be a member of this august body which has great potential to champion several causes of the Third World. I am personally delighted to participate in these deliberations.

I should have been here from the very beginning of the Conference. But as you may know January 26 is the day the National Resistance Movement came to power after defeating the last vestiges of successive regimes that had bedevilled our country for the last 20 years, through brutal killings and all sorts of violation of human life and human dignity. So as you may appreciate, I had to preside over the national celebrations for the return of peace and sanity to our motherland. After the celebrations, I took the earliest opportunity to get here.

I see the organisation of Islamic Conference champion major causes for its members in particular and for the Third World in general. These range

from social, cultural, political to economic. I will confine my remarks to the economic and the political. This is perhaps because Uganda has undergone major political upheavals and has its economy in a state of shambles notwithstanding its great economic potential.

On the economic front, I propose that we address ourselves in this forum to the most serious and urgent problem of our time. This is the existing lop-sided and ill-structured international economic order that is being perpetuated. We must note with great concern the bitter facts of this system which perpetuate the privileges of the now developed countries to the detriment of the so-called Third World.

Under this system the Third World which posse-

sses a vast array of the world's resources continues to live perilously in conditions beset by hunger, drought, disease and all forms of human deprivation. Whereas the Third World has about 70 percent of the world's population, it enjoys less than 20 percent of the world's wealth. This is in total dissonance with the social justice to which this organisation is inherently and invariably committed.

This system under which we are primary producers of raw materials and importers of manufactured goods, whose prices are in both cases determined by the developed countries must be reversed.

This organisation which traverses vast areas of several continents and is endowed with enormous resources is strategically placed to play a key role in bringing about a new economic order devoid of the insidious structures that determine and govern men's destiny today. The OIC must face up to this challenge which history has bestowed upon its people. We must take lead in providing a vision for economic relations that will bring forth a new international economic order.

In concrete terms, the starting point in this vital process will entail more increased interaction among member states. We must vigorously implement the OIC schemes for promoting trade and investment between member states. We must produce for each others needs. In this connection I wish to point out the great complementarity that exists say between Africa and the Arab world. Whereas Africa is endowed with the Agricultural resources, land, water and forests, the Arab world

has enjoyed over the last two decades enormous financial resources.

Uganda alone is a country of great potential. We have 19 million hectares of good arable land. We are currently using only 4 million hectares. We are using this 4 million hectares sub-optimally. Nevertheless, even the inefficient utilisation of this 4 million hectares is enough to feed us and cushion us against famine even when we were being led by the semi-literate Idi Amin and other corrupt leaders. This is not to mention the huge hydro-electric potential, the forestry and fisheries resources which Uganda possesses.

Instead of cooperating among ourselves to exploit this potential wealth between us, we have continued to look at Euro-America. I wish to suggest here and now that the era has dawned when we must cultivate and strengthen Afro-Arab and Asian relations. The process whereby Arab countries have sought or found themselves investing in Africa via Europe and getting lower returns must now be substituted by direct investment for greater mutual benefits. I see such relations guaranteeing food security for the Arab world and enormous opportunities for economic development for Africa.

Let us create a strong third force from within the OIC. This force will lessen the pressures put on us by the western hegemony through various channels including the various international agencies. Let us repudiate what recent history has bestowed on us.

Ancient history has it that Arabs had great civilisation, that Africa and Asia equally enjoyed flourishing civilizations. It is the industrial revolution that

started in Europe that has in this connection, let me commend the efforts already made in the context of the OIC through the Makkah Plan of Action which aims at increasing the flow of funds to finance development projects and inter-state trade.

This provides a new mechanism which will reduce our economic dependence on the western world and foster greater economic and commercial cooperative within the framework of South-to-south relations.

The long-term financing scheme which we are about to inaugurate is an outstanding example of these efforts.

As a show of faith in the potential of this scheme in bringing about a meaningful and desired increased flow of exports and imports among OIC countries, my government has already ratified the scheme and paid the initial contribution. But the more even glowing star is the Islamic Development Bank which, as we all know, has already made a great impact in financing development and foreign trade.

Uganda reaffirms its support for the just cause of the Palestinian people for self-determination. These people have a right to a homeland of their own and there can be no peace in the Middle East until this fact is recognised and the issue justly settled. We seek through the channels made available by this August organisation to accord our undivided support to the Palestinian cause.

The OIC more than any other organisation must commit its resources to the Palestinian cause in order to promote

and bring about a lasting solution of the Palestinian question. On this issue, our ministers have accorded due attention to the issue in draft resolution No. IS/5-87/POL/DR.39 which enjoys our total support.

We think that the Palestinian people have been let down by their Arab brethrens and the world. The only thing I can suggest is that this matter gets discussed thoroughly and honestly. One thing I can notice is that there is too much dissension in the Arab world.

This dissension is symptomatic of failure to define the enemy correctly. I shall say more about this later when referring to the Iran-Iraq war. However, the failure by the Palestinians and Arabs to offer more determined and effective opposition to Zionism is incomprehensible — given the numerical superiority of the Arabs and the huge resources to be found in that area.

I think those concerned need to look at three areas in this connection: (i) A correct political line; (ii) A correct military line; and (iii) A correct organisational line.

Correct handling of these areas would, I am certain, evolve an irresistible force that could defend the rights of the Palestinians and generally of the Arabs.

We do not accept the argument that Israel's technological superiority is the one which has emasculated the Palestinian struggle fundamentally.

The Vietnamese fought and defeated America which was more superior to Israel technological-

ly. Nor is the point about the desert terrain insurmountable. We think the incorrect handling of inter-Arab differences and a strategic and tactical conception may have to do with the problem.

On the question of terrorism, I would like to commend President Assad's analysis on this issue. Terrorism must be defined by all of us and not by America alone. Our experience however, shows that if you concentrate on developing basic strength such as organising the masses and building up an army you will win a struggle without isolating yourself by taking actions which offend people who could otherwise sympathise with you.

During our armed struggle which lasted a total of 13 years — Against Amin, Obote, and Okello — we never used tactics involving soft targets away from the battlefield and even if we were to use them we would have been very careful to hit only the guilty.

This scrupulous zeroing on only the enemy maximised support for us and made it much easier. We think the issue of appropriate strategy and tactics is always crucial in all struggles.

We are all aware that the situation in apartheid South Africa has taken on a new turn as the struggle of the Azanian people becomes more intensified and nearer its apex. Botha and his accomplices are now on the defensive — reacting only to the initiative and action of the people who have gone on the offensive for total liberation. The ever broadening

swell of victory is bearing them onward to the final goal of their struggle. The tension and conflict in South Africa will not subside until the people of South Africa and Namibia achieve total freedom and become masters in their own land.

The OIC must strongly reassert its abhorrence to the hated system of apartheid which is an affront to humanity and the leading moral issue that faces mankind today. This organisation which places a premium on the moral tenets of human equality, dignity and justice must reaffirm and demonstrate in practical terms its unalterable support for the people of South Africa and Namibia.

The conscience of the world will never rest until the cancer of apartheid is totally extracted from its final refuge in South Africa. We of the OIC must therefore repudiate this system and work consistently and tirelessly for its total destruction.

Also deserving our material and moral support are the frontline states. These have had their economies disrupted by South Africa's aggressive moves. We should channel material support to them.

Let me finally add my and Uganda's voice to the call made by many in this assembly to our brothers of Iraq and Iran to cease their hostilities. This war between brothers is a waste of massive resources that could be used for the benefit of human needs, of poverty, unemployment, hunger and ine-

llectual deprivation in these countries. The major beneficiary from these hostilities are the super powers which are selling big quantities of armaments at great cost to both parties.

Israel must also be very pleased by the haemorrhage going on between these two potential adversaries of hers. In the National Resistance Movement we always lay emphasis on the subject of proper definition of the enemy. If you do not define your enemy properly, you can make serious errors. By defining the enemy correctly and by handling differences with appropriate means, you can ensure victory.

If, however, you settle a difference between yourself and your brother by using maximum force, while other forms of pressure could have worked, you may find yourself making a big mistake. I am sure the Iraqi and Iranian leaders committed a big mistake by going to war over the boundary dispute in the waterway. It is even a bigger mistake to continue this war.

With regard to the situation in Chad. I

would like to reaffirm our deep concern over the continued shedding of blood. We call for respect of the inalienable national rights of the people of Chad to determine their form of government without any foreign intervention. We therefore, call for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Chad. An African solution should be found to the Chadian problem basing itself on the interests of the Chadian people.

Before I conclude my remarks, I wish to state my personal appreciation and that of my government and the entire people of Uganda for the decision by the OIC to locate the "Second Islamic University in our country. I am happy to state here that my government is fully committed to the steady implementation of this project. Since the National Resistance Movement assumed power, we have been able to remove all the obstacles hindering the implementation of this project. It is our ardent hope that the Islamic University in Uganda will be opened in September this year."

/9317
CSO: 3400/177

UGANDA

MUSEVENI ON ECONOMY, MILITARY SITUATION

Kampala NEW VISION in English 26 Jan 87 pp 6, 7

[Text] Following is the press conference which President Yoweri Museveni gave at Mbale in Eastern Uganda on January 19, 1987. The questions were asked by local and international journalists.

Question: What can be done about soaring cost of living?

Answer: I know that the cost of living is very high. The reason is the decline in the economy which has been going on for the last 16 years, since 1970. But if you take the foreign exchange earnings--we earn \$400 million from coffee alone, no other commodity is being sold outside.

From that sum we have to pay a debt left by Obote of \$200 million. Then we have got to pay for petroleum \$80 million. Sugar alone costs \$58 million. So I'm not surprised about the high cost of living. Therefore the most important thing is not to lament the situation, because I did not create it, we inherited it, it was brought about by those who were in charge of our affairs.

Now the only thing you can accuse us of is of being so audacious as to remove these creators of this situation and inherit the situation. We are sure we can reverse the situation but it will take some time--two years. As far as the cost of living is concerned we are going to improve the situation by importing essential commodities. Because it's the high cost of those which erode the earning power of the worker.

About taxation--yes, we have raised rates. We had to. Rates in the market and so on. Because all the old rates had been rendered meaningless by inflation. If you used to change 1000 shillings for getting a licence with the raging inflation of the last 15 years, 1000/- is no longer meaningful at all. Even the mere collecting of the 1000/- is more expensive than the 1000/- you get for a licence.

Once people damage their country with bad politics, they must accept the consequences of bad politics that the Ugandan political leaders plus to some extent the Ugandan people themselves, have accepted or utilized since independence.

So we had to raise the rates because of inflation and to cope with the budget deficit which is very huge--something like 400 million billion shillings.

Q: How many children (boy soldiers) have gone back to school and where are those schools?

A: There are several hundred and the schools are army schools. We are using schools which are in the barracks. We used to have schools in the barracks--they were damaged partially but they are there.

And of course I do not accept your words 'gone back to school' because some have never been to school. So we would rather say 'They have gone to school.' There are millions of children who have no one looking after them in the world, but fortunately for these children we were operating in their area and they joined us. Some lost parents, some did not lose parents but had nothing useful to do at home, so they joined us and we have partially educated them even in this struggle.

It is a form of education. Some of them can speak swahili, some can use a rifle. So if you add on to this the formal education we are going to give them, they will be useful citizens. But we refused the international community when they wanted to come and educate them for us. We said, "Thank you very much. We can educate them ourselves."

Q: Why did you choose to put them in military schools and what will be their future after their education?

A: They are our children, of the army. They will be doing school curriculum, also continuing their military training. In England you have cadets, don't you? (but not at that age). If I had had time to plan it better I would have set an age. All these children would feel very deprived if they were removed, they were no longer in the army, they would be very destabilized because they are very proud of it.

Also all these people in the Western world who are worried about it, don't their children play with guns, join the cadets and boy scouts. These are all paramilitary.

In any case you want to help Ugandan children there are millions you can help. These children the army has already helped.

Q: What is happening in the northern part of Uganda?

A: The situation in the north is excellent. As you all know we defeated these chaps in January. They ran to the Sudan. Then somehow the Sudan government allowed them to come back with arms. In August they involved us. Their aim was to capture towns: Gulu, Kitgum, Bibia and small trading centres where we had units.

Now that was good for us because they enabled us to inflict heavy casualties on them. So that stage of attacking our units went on from August through November. They were attacking our units and being destroyed.

There was one mistake on our side in September. The 35th Battalion, originally organised from Uganda Freedom Movement soldiers in Namukoora, southeast of Kitgum collaborated with those chaps and abandoned their weapons. And they left that place vacant. We did not react immediately. We waited for them to attack in Kitgum and destroyed them.

That phase, of them attacking our barracks and us waiting for them, was a deliberate move on our part. We allowed them to attack us. Then in September we launched an offensive to clear them out of northeast of Kitgum, to clear them out of those areas when they had come in as a result of the 35th battalion withdrawing.

We occupied all those trading centres: Namukoora, Padibe, Madiopei, Kitgum. Now when we did that and we pressurized them northeast of Kitgum, they wanted to cut off our forces so they shifted southeast of Kitgum and we also shifted our forces. On December 25 they attacked our forces at Pajule. They were punished severely.

Now because of defeating them from August persistently and because these people are politically bankrupt--they have no political leadership--they are just bandits--criminals who killed people in Luwero and other places--now they resorted to mysticism. A woman by the name of Alice Lakwena came up and told them that they were being defeated because they were not performing ceremonies--witchcraft.

She said "if you slaughter the goats and do this and tie your hands in this way...This is magic and bullets will not penetrate you. Even if the enemy shoots at you, you will not be killed." But you see this was a desperate move on their part in order to maintain morale of the soldiers. This is the problem with Africans; Africans are so backward that they believe these stories. This is what happened in the Maji-maji rebellion in Tanzania... Even in Luwero, those primitive doctors would come to me and tell me, "you see, the war is dragging on because you have not performed your ceremonies."

I said, "Okay, you perform your ceremonies," because for me, I was not taking them seriously. So they would come and slaughter goats and so on. And I would tell my soldiers don't listen to these chaps.

These chaps are very dangerous for you. And we combated deliberately this primitive conception of life. We combated it in our movement. That is why it succeeded.

So, having been defeated, these chaps resorted to this woman. She became their priestess. So last Wednesday morning they attacked our detach (unit) at Corner Kilak, about 20 miles south of Kitgum. They came wildly, shouting,

singing church hymns. Our people massacred those chaps. They killed 202 rebels, these are the ones we saw, not counting the ones they might have gone away with. That was in the morning. The fighting started at 6:40 in the morning.

Then in the afternoon--our people had also relaxed--and partly even our own soldiers are not immune to this belief in witchcraft--we are combating it, but somehow some still believe in it although with examples we are disproving it. So when the rebels came back in the afternoon, our soldiers panicked.

The rebels penetrated part of the defence, and this caused confusion. So our forces withdrew, three miles south of that position and established a defence there. Then we organized them afresh, because the enemy was more than had been in that group. There were about 3000. So this gave us a very good chance.

They exposed themselves. So we organized and January 18 we surrounded them and really massacred them, massacred them very badly. The dead bodies which I was shown today were 350 of these people. And rifles captured and other guns 905. They said they had gathered to capture Kampala--just empty heads!

One of the people killed who I confirmed myself today, is a chap called Eric Odwar, who was one of the biggest of their so-called commanders, one of their leaders. That woman may have also died. There is a woman's body. We don't know if it is her body or what, but it could be the priestess, the one who was telling them stories.

So, it was definitely a decisive victory, because just this week we have captured more than 1000 rifles from them. And these are not rifles captured from the store room; these are captured from bodies of people. So the situation is excellent.

Q: What will your army's role be in this coming year?

A: Our role is still to wipe out insecurity because we have now destroyed these groups in the north. First, we had destroyed them by them attacking us. Second, when we made the offensive in September. We again decimated them by attacking wherever they were hiding. But now this stupid woman has helped us very much by bringing this group together, because they concentrated in a big group, saying they wanted to take Kampala.

So she really did us a big service. And we have destroyed it. I'm not saying they are all finished. There could be some groups. But it will be very difficult for them to recover from this blow. In any case we have a big force there which can hunt down all these small groups, so we already have done.

Because even their gathering in a big group was a desperate act, it was following defeat after defeat. I think they said let's get together and make a desperate move to do what I do not know, and they fell into our trap because that is what we were looking for, an opportunity to get them together.

The most important element here is the capture of guns. Over the last week we captured 1008.

This Eric Odwar was not the worst element in that gang. And I am very sorry that he had died. But what can we do? Because there are all sorts of opportunists who use these poor chaps--foreign interest. It is sad, when the country is weak.

But we are going to stop this weakness. We are going to wipe out all forms of weakness in our society so our society becomes cohesive. If we have got to eliminate these groups by force, we can do it. But these chaps are being exploited. This Eric Odwar was in Sudan. He just came two weeks ago.

He managed to get a few bullets in Sudan. I don't know where he got them from--maybe the officials, I don't know, and he came with them, maybe with the idea that he was going to capture power, I don't know. Just stupid ideas. He was being used. The foreign interests just want to keep on stirring trouble in Uganda. So long as there is trouble Uganda remains weak.

Q: Who are the foreign interests behind the rebels and in your view is there a tribal aspect?

A: No, there is no tribal aspect. For instance, one of the commanders I promoted yesterday for heroic action is an Acholi on our side. So those who are hoping to use tribalism will have to look for another card. Tribalism is not going to work with the NRA.

And those who are going according to the tribal line are suffering very bitterly. All these traitors that we are arresting or destroying are going along that line.

Because Africa has been so weakened by these so-called tribes, they have been a weapon in the hands of those who want to keep us weak. And we in the National Resistance Army and Movement have known this for a long time and we have waged a conscious struggle against it; so much so that where we came to the bush, these bankrupt elements thought that they would use tribalism to weaken our force and whoever tried was knocked off. Tribalism is not going to work with us.

The question of foreign forces. Really I don't mind about foreign forces. If they want, they can intervene and back whoever they want to back because we shall deal with them like we have dealt with Odwar.

Q: Do you believe that Ugandans abroad are helping the rebels?

A: Oh yes, definitely. Olara Otunu, Obote, Peter Otaï, Wilson Okwenje, Tito is not involved in this. Bazilio is trying but he is sick. Other opportunists like Omwony Ojwok. Rugumayo is also trying to flirt with them.

Q: What are you most proud of achieving in your first year, and where do you think you could have done better?

A: First, the most important thing is security. In the southern and western areas there is complete security and relaxation. People are very relaxed. They feel very secure. Of course, we have done a few other things like restoring the airline, a few other individual projects.

But we think we could have done better on commodities. Although we had a difficult situation, if our officials had been dedicated and following up our projects of acquiring commodities, the situation could have improved much more. But they have been trying to frustrate us on that line. They have been resisting barter trade. They didn't like it when we brought it. And as a result things have been delayed which could have been delivered.

But these are small points. Strategically speaking the situation is excellent, even for the economy.

For the economy we have used the last year for analysis the evolving of concepts and also discussing with some groups the IMF and the World Bank, and now we are getting closer to an understanding with these bodies as well as more clarity in our own minds. That year 1986 was not wasted at all.

Q: In what areas would you perceive that you need new policy directions in the coming year?

A: We are working out the investment plan and it is about to be finalised and that will be the biggest single policy issue which we shall have resolved. The rest is consolidation: consolidate security and so on.

Q: What concrete plans do you have to revive the strength of the currency? Are the commodities available in that economy?

A: In order to increase the strength of the currency we shall have to first of all provide commodities and also take other measures, currency reform and so on. It will definitely improve. Because the economy of Uganda is basically sound--agriculture and so on. And frugality--we are very, very frugal. We save all our foreign exchange. That's why we are able to equip our army.

The airline has been restored with our own money. The Mulago Hospital has been partially rehabilitated with our money. These factories, like Nytil, have been given money. So because of our economising on our foreign exchange....and we have another thing to boast about.

We are current in most of our debt repayments. We are very proud of that. We are paying our debts. That is also a qualification. So in addition to paying our debts, we are paying money to do one or two little things here and there such as Uganda Blankets...a little money, with all our own money not aid, because we have not got any aid yet.

So with clarity of mind and frugality on our side, I think we can manage.

Q: Mr President, you have been advocating the barter trade. With how many countries have barter agreements been discussed and how successful has it been so far?

A: Very successful. The only problem now is that we don't have enough commodities to barter. And some of our own people are playing games and not concluding the deals. We have concluded a deal with Cuba for sugar and pharmaceuticals and other things.

We have concluded a deal with Tanzania. We are in the process of concluding deals with countries like Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia. Now I'm even talking with General Motors of America. We are discussing with Italy. It's inexhaustible!

But unfortunately, the biggest problem now is leadership. We don't have cadres. We don't have fellows who know what they are doing. This is our big problem, especially in these sectors. We can fight. We have got guns. We can fight. But there are certain sectors like the economy where we need some other chaps, and the fellows we found there are simply not equal to the job. So we are also combating that problem of having capable cadres in sectors of the economy. But actually we don't have enough things to barter. We need more crops.

Q: When will district resistance committees be formed?

A: I have given that job to the NRM secretariat. They know the dates. You ask them.

Q: Mr President, what do you think about the missionaries' activities in Uganda?

A: They are alright. Me I'm not a church man. I never bother myself with that side.

Q: Mr President, I've just been in Gulu and there are lots of rumours that the NRA is using a scorched earth policy.

A: I don't know about the scorched earth but maybe what you mean is if they attack a place and they find food in stores for these fellows who have been disturbing that area they may destroy it. That's possible if it's for the rebels. But I don't believe that they are destroying people's crops but maybe destroying the stores of these thugs.

Now about these soldiers drinking, it is These officers, we are having big trouble fighting them to stop drinking in public places. That's absolutely correct. We have dismissed some, imprisoned, but they are still drinking, it's true.

About robberies, it is difficult to say, because the situation is confused. There are so many guns around. I wouldn't myself say that it is definitely our people, although some of them could take advantage because mark you, in Gulu there are very many soldiers. Because of the situation they are all armed all the time. So it is not easy to follow up all these individual cases. Because soldiers are many, much more than would be the case in normal time. So there could be a possibility of that, of some indiscipline here and there.

Q: What my colleague is saying is that there are reports that the NRA is killing civilians in northern Uganda.

A: No, I don't think that is true. Because whoever kills civilians... Well, it depends, if civilians are mixed up with these people. Suppose, well I remember there was an incident northeast of Kitgum where these people came and made a camp in a compound of somebody whom I knew and when the NRA came they fired at them from that compound and the NRA fired back. About 15 people, civilians, died in that confrontation plus a few of the thugs.

Q: Could you comment on the situation in Karamoja and what your plans are for the region.

A: Excellent. Excellent. We have given the cattle raiders a bloody nose. We had big battles with them when I was in Ethiopia for the PTA. They have now scattered. There is actually security in the whole of Teso now and in south Karamoja. There are two roaming groups of cattle raiders who are running around but we are chasing them.

But you know the previous governments were not serious about security in Uganda. For instance, in a place like Karamoja, from north to south, it's 300 miles. They used to have one battalion in Moroto. This was meant to cover this whole area, although it was an area of insecurity. So in fact you can't even blame the poor Karamojong. They were also caught up, because they would be raided by the Turkans, by the people from West Pokot, by the people from Ethiopia, by the Somalis.

The government would not protect the poor Karamojong. And originally they didn't have guns. They had spears. But when they saw that the government was not protecting them, they also acquired guns.

So now we have beaten the cattle raiders. We are strengthening the hand of the law abiding people. By the end of 1987 we shall have no insecurity in Karamoja or the bordering areas.

/9317
CSO: 3400/176

GOVERNMENT CONFRONTS 'BRAIN DRAIN'

Kampala NEW VISION in English 26 Jan 87 pp 1, 32

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT will soon announce tough measures to curb the drain on national manpower.

According to President Museveni it will tantamount to treason for anybody educated on the tax-payers' money to seek job opportunities abroad before serving at home.

Addressing graduands at Makerere on Friday the President said that if the country's brain drain arrested the pace of national development would be accelerated and realised in a shorter span of time than anticipated.

He expressed dismay at the was trained manpower was tricking out or the country. "This will no longer go unchecked" I hold in great contempt any Ugandan who deserts and goes to work outside on the pretext that the current economic conditions are not conducive. I would accept this if the political atmosphere was not conducive," he said.

"I hold this with serious view and those who think they can get education here and go to other countries abroad may be in for a surprise soon."

President Museveni observed: "Many of our citizens were living in American and some in European coun-

tries waiting for the grass to be green."

"That in my opinion is not a good attitude. We must all enter the lift from the ground floor and be elevated in unison. The factors of high costs of living are well known and they are not foreign."

He named one of the major causes of high cost of living as lack of reliable technocrats.

President was dissatisfied with the behaviour of University students and noted that they were behaving like school children.

The students had booted as the Vice Chancellor Professor George Kirya, addressed them during the ceremonies. Commenting on this behaviour, the President who is the Chancellor of the university said:

"Even my 'kadogos' cannot behave in such a deplorable manner and I remember when I was here last time I warned you to stop that kind of behaviour which I am warning you, you must stop forthwith."

"Educated people must trust in their power of reasoning and not behave in the hooliganism way, but rather in an orderly manner and at an appropriate forum

"And this is not to mean

that you are deprived of the opportunity to express your opinion frankly and openly."

The President reminded them: "As educated people you have a big role to play in society and you should regard yourselves as a catalyst who should behave in a manner that integrates with the community."

He advised those who were graduating: "as you enter public life be prepared to learn from the community and avoid to exhibit superiority complex towards other Ugandans.

"When you go to work integrate yourselves, listen more to those employed before you, ask them where you find obstacles and if you do that there will be a lot of sympathy for you and you will find work moving favourably well. This way you will be building for the future," he said

On the rehabilitation of the university the President revealed that Makerere will soon have its own construction unit in order to keep pace with the required expansion.

He urged the university authorities to consider more enrolment for science students. "A country which is left out of the technology race is doomed to extinction," he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/175

BRIEFS

KAUNDA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR MUSEVENI--President Kenneth Kaunda has assured Ugandan envoys that he will not allow former President Milton Obote to use Zambia as a base for subversion against the government in Kampala. Dr Obote has lived in Zambia since he was overthrown by a military coup in July 1985. "I will never allow him to fight the government of President (Yoweri) Museveni from here--that is completely out," Dr Kaunda told reporters in Lusaka on Monday night after meeting a Ugandan delegation led by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Eriya Kategaya. "I want to make it clear without fear of future contradiction that we in Zambia admire President Yoweri Museveni," Dr Kaunda stressed. He described the Ugandan leader as "an African patriot committed to human rights." According to informed sources Mr Kategaya had come to Lusaka to seek the extradition of Dr Obote, whom President Museveni has accused of training armed men in a number of African countries to overthrow his government. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Feb 87 p 2] /9317

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Kampala--An agreement embracing cultural and educational cooperation between Uganda and Cuba was signed here Tuesday. The agreement is to promote and strengthen cooperation between institutional, cultural, educational, artistic, literary and social organisations of both countries. Under the agreement both countries will undertake cooperation in these fields of exchange of delegation in specialized areas of study. The contract is for a five-year period with automatic renewal in successive five-year periods. (PANA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jan 87 p 6] /9317

DIRECT AIR LINK WITH GDR--Kampala (UNA/PANA)--Uganda and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) have concluded a bilateral air service agreement which provides a direct air link between the two countries. The agreement was signed in here Wednesday by the Minister of Transport Communications on behalf of the Uganda government and the GDR Ambassador to Uganda on behalf of his country. The agreement is expected to lessen the cost of travel and shorten the distance. It was noted that in the past travellers to the GDR from Uganda and vice versa would have to pass through other countries for connections. Speaking at the ceremony, the Minister said that Uganda looks forward to more co-operation between the two countries especially in transport and communication sectors. Besides the air transport, Uganda and the GDR have been co-operating in railway transport and several other fields. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jan 87 p 6] /9317

ZIMBABWE

MANGWENDE CONDEMNS U.S., UK VETO OF UN SANCTIONS

MB211807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 21 Feb 87

[By Michael Overmeyer]

[Text] Harare, 21 February, SAPA--The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Dr Witness Mangwende, today condemned the U.S. veto of selective mandatory sanctions against South Africa in the Security Council last night.

African and Non-aligned Movement countries had called on the UN Security Councils to adopt a package of selective sanctions, based on the trade boycotts in the U.S. Congress sanctions bill passed last October.

"We viewed it as the most tangible and meaningful package passed so far," the semi-official agency ZIANA quoted Dr Mangwende as saying.

The African and NAM caucus in the Security Council did not see the United States agreeing to NAM's call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions at the movement's summit in Harare last year.

"We knew that there were forces that would be against this in the United Nations, but we felt that they would be prepared to agree to measures that they themselves have adopted," he said.

But the United States and Britain vetoed the resolution calling for selective mandatory economic sanctions. The Federal Republic of Germany, which does not have a right to veto in the Security Council, voted against the resolution.

"We were very disappointed by the actions of the United States, Britain, and West Germany. The United States itself has said it was going to impose that very same package of measures passed by the congress," Dr Mangwende said.

"But at the same time it hypocritically vetoes that package in the United Nations."

He said sanctions could be the most meaningful and effective way for the international community to exert pressure on Pretoria.

The U.S. administration was acting against the wishes of the majority of the people in the United States who had thrown their weight behind the sanctions bill passed by congress, he added.

"The democratic will of the Americans was expressed through the congress bill, but the administration is not implementing the will of the majority of the American people."

The NAM and Africa was very disappointed by the United States and British decision and hoped that it would not have a negative influence on the already serious developments within southern Africa.

"The international community can see who the friends of South Africa are and that they are protecting their own interests by not putting pressure on South Africa," he said.

The NAM would, however, continue its efforts to demand that meaningful pressure be brought on Pretoria through the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions for a peaceful solution to the problem.

"Meanwhile we would want the armed struggle to be intensified," he said.

On the question of the Organisation of African Unity taking up the offer of British Premier Mrs Margaret Thatcher to convene a Lancaster House style constitutional conference on South Africa, Dr Mangwende said that the idea of negotiation was never refused.

"It is the Botha regime that refuses negotiations," he said.

The NAM and the OAU, he said, had called for negotiations with the genuine leaders of South Africa who were either in prison or exile.

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CSO: 3400/108

ZIMBABWE

GAZETTE SEES NEED FOR U.S. POLICY RE-EXPRESSION

MB200903 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Can the U.S. Learn From Canadian Policy on SA?"]

[Text] Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, came to Zimbabwe, saw, and if he did not conquer, he certainly left a very good impression. He has taken up a very realistic stance on southern Africa, which has allowed him to express his own opinions honestly while at the same time not demanding that these be necessarily agreed with or adopted by the Frontline States.

A particular instance was his view on violence in the South African context. Seen against the background of his own country and its political situation, he does not endorse violence as a means of changing governments, but he was honest enough to admit that "in other circumstances" he could understand why people adopted this tactic.

This is a different approach to that of the U.S. administration which has, through Mr George Shultz, expressed the opinion that Mr Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC should renounce violence. It showed an insensitivity that makes U.S. Policy in southern Africa very hard to understand and difficult to defend. Quite clearly there are domestic pressures in the United States that make the support of Jonas Savimbi in Angola and the Contras in Nicaragua acceptable, while the same provision of support for organisations in South Africa is not only denied but disapproved of.

It is particularly inappropriate that this view should have been expressed to the leader of the ANC, since that organisation this year celebrates 75 years of striving to improve the political standing of the largest population group in South Africa. One cannot accuse this organisation of not having tried the peaceful route long enough, and the U.S. administration must know, in its heart of hearts, that it is only the escalation of violence and the terrible cost in human lives that has forced leading members of the world community to take limited economic action against the Pretoria regime.

Dr Chester Crocker, who is spokesman for the Africa policy of the Reagan administration, had nothing new to offer when questioned by Zimbabwean journalists this week. He reiterated the policy of negotiation, and having produced a stillborn policy of "constructive engagement," has now added "aggressive contacts" to the southern African political glossary.

Everyone would prefer that the political problems of South Africa were settled by negotiation, but how this is to occur when one of the leading organisations representing black people in South Africa is not accorded any recognition and refused direct face-to-face contacts with the Pretoria regime, is hard to understand. No one doubts America's desire to see apartheid come to an end, but present policy in the region is riddled with contradictions and needs clear re-experssion.

Perhaps Dr Crocker should, instead of making his next visit to Africa, take the much shorter trip north of his border to talk with Mr Mulroney, who seems to have a more realistic appreciation of the situation here, and certainly more effective personal contacts with the personalities involved.

/12232

CSO: 3400/108

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE CONFERS WITH PLO DELEGATION

NJ221820 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and Zimbabwean prime minister, has emphasized his condemnation and denunciation of the destructive war and massacres to which the Palestinian people are being subjected in the occupied land at the hands of Zionist butchers and also in the Lebanon camps at the hands of Amal militias which are supported by the renegade regime. Mugabe also denounced the role of the Arab regime taking part in the attacks against the Palestinian camps. This came in the meeting held yesterday morning between Comrade Robert Mugabe and a PLO delegation led by brother Salman al-Hirafi, adviser for African affairs. During the meeting, they made a comprehensive review of the latest developments in the Middle East and the destructive war the Amal gangs are launching with the support and actual participation of the renegade regime and its tanks and special units, as well as the Zionist enemy and its agents in the region. They also discussed the forthcoming meeting of the nine-member committee on Palestine which stems from the Non-Aligned Movement.

Earlier, the Palestinian delegation met with Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, acting foreign minister and information minister, and with the general under secretary of the Zimbabwean Foreign Ministry. They were briefed on the seriousness of the tragic situation being experienced by tens of thousands of our people who have been besieged by the tanks of the sectarian regime and the sectarian Amal gangs for 4 and 1/2 months and who are also threatened to die of starvation.

This visit comes as part of a tour by the Palestinian delegation of a number of African states to brief their leaders on the human tragedy in the camps and the need for actual moves to stop this disaster.

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CSO: 3400/108

HERALD TERMS BOTHA'S ACTIONS LOGIC-DEFYING

MB200933 Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Baffling Botha"]

[Text] If ever the actions of a national leader defied logic they are those of South African President P.W. Botha. "Baffling Botha" would be a nickname well earned.

On the one hand we have him busy proclaiming to a shrinking international lobby that he is a reasonable, moderate man who wants nothing better than to see apartheid dismantled and the lot of the black masses bettered.

On the other hand, he is on his feet in the white House of Assembly totally ruling out bringing blacks--73 percent of the population--into parliament. This at a time when the regime has also ruled out any chance of an early end to the state of emergency. With deep unrest among National Party moderates, who want to see a quick end to apartheid before the iniquitous system--a red rag to freedom-loving peoples everywhere--destroys any chance of a peaceful solution to South Africa's ills, Botha might have been expected to be more conciliatory.

But fear of upsetting the moderates is obviously far out-weighed by fear of losing the support of the party hard-liners, a choice of special significance since it comes with national elections a matter of weeks away.

If Botha has sniffed the prevailing political winds correctly, there is even less reason to expect meaningful change for South Africa's masses without massive upheaval. Attitudes are hardening dangerously.

And even if Botha's siding with the hard-liners is pure eve-of-election politicking, he is playing in an extremely dangerous game. If his hope is to backtrack once the election has been fought and won, he has put himself into a very tight corner indeed.

Hard-liners are exactly what the term implies; hard, uncompromising die-hards with a long memory and a fierce determination to make people who make political promises keep them.

But the weight of evidence is on the side of Botha meaning what he says. And the continued emergency, ever-harsher security measures, news clampdown, letter bomb assassination attempts on liberation leaders, among much else, support the view.

Botha, after the briefest of flirtations, has turned his back on a peaceful solution and like the rest of the hard-line camp now places Canute-like confidence in apartheid turning back the tide of history.

Even the few paltry cosmetic changes once proffered have been conveniently sidelined.

Pretoria's determination to tough it out is not only evidenced in the hardening attitude at home, but in growing pressure on neighbouring black states, which not only manifests itself in stepped up support for dissidents, but in actions such as the latest attempt to disrupt this country's rail traffic through Botswana.

How pretty to twist Bophuthatswana's arm into insisting on visas for railwaymen. But the move is indicative of the lengths Pretoria is prepared to go to deny South Africa's blacks their rightful place in the sun.

/12232
CSO: 3400/108

CONSTRUCTION ON MANYUCHI DAMS GETS UNDERWAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of the large Manyuchi Dam 160 km south of Masvingo has started and the formal contract was signed yesterday between the Mwenezi Development Corporation and International Construction (Zimbabwe).

The contract was signed in the offices of the Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai.

The dam is part of a project which will generate employment for about 10 000 people in the southern Lowveld area while generating foreign currency to the tune of \$30 million a year through production of palm oil.

Dam construction is being undertaken by International Construction and the first concrete is expected to be poured next month. Construction of the \$17 million dam will be supervised by the Ministry of Energy and

Water Resources and Development which will also operate it when it is completed in 1988.

The concrete arch will be 41 m high and 240 m long at the crest and the dam will have a separate concrete arch spillway and six embankments to close low saddles on the perimeter of the dam. With 300 million cubic metres of water it will be the fourth largest internal lake following Lake Kyle (1 378), Darwendale (480) and the soon-to-be-completed Mazvikadel Dam north of Banket which will hold 350 million cubic metres of water.

The agricultural development to be irrigated by the dam will be 12 000 hectares of oil palms, which will be developed as a plantation of 8 000 hectares and 2 000 small-holdings serviced by the plantation's production and management facilities, and an area for cropping and livestock, said the chief executive of Mwenezi Development Corporation, Mr Bernard Lewis.

Also attending the ceremony yesterday was the managing director of Aberfoyle Investments, Cde Samuel Rushwaya. Aberfoyle Holdings is financing the development, he said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/151

POOR RAINS CAUSE CROP FAILURE IN SOUTHWEST

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 87 p 5

[Text]

Overall rainfall during the month has been low with occasional isolated thunderstorms. Some areas got negligible rain.

Irrigated flue-cured tobacco has been almost completely reaped with reaping of later plantings well under way. Final plantings will be ready for reaping shortly. Later plantings are uneven and there have been losses from sun scorch and hail.

Heat has hindered curing of burley tobacco.

Cotton is again showing its resilience to the drought conditions. Yields could be down if rain does not fall soon.

Maize yields will be reduced in most areas because of lack of rain. More rain is needed to see the crop through tasselling. In Mberengwa the crop is a complete write off.

Sorghum is growing better than maize in the present conditions but yields will not be high. The early planted crop is at head formation with grain filling taking place.

The early planted groundnut crop is presently being harvested. Rain is very necessary for a good yield.

Soyabean which were planted early still show promise but will not yield their true potential due to stress. Later plantings are not in a good condition.

The veld and pasture ranges from poor to fair in the communal areas, and generally satisfactory in other areas, but it will deteriorate quickly if rain does not fall.

The condition of cattle in the communal lands is fair and in other areas it is good, although it may deteriorate if grazing does not improve.

/13104

CSO: 3400/151

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS DELEGATION--The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, has commended the Netherlands [word indistinct] Frontline States in their efforts to get rid of apartheid in South Africa. He told the visiting seven-member Dutch delegation in Harare last night that the refusal of the Pretoria regime to abolish apartheid continues to cause deep concern, indignation, and anger throughout the world. The Dutch parliamentarians who arrived in Harare yesterday will meet several government officials, as well as the director of the Beira Corridor Authority, and the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo. The leader of the delegation says the team intends to look at Zimbabwe's problems, as well as those of other southern African states in the face of South Africa's aggression. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 87 MB] /12232

BOTSWANA CAMP REFUGEES RETURN--One hundred Zimbabweans will be repatriated from Dukwe refugee camp north of the Botswana border town of Francistown this week. Zimbabwe's high commissioner to Botswana Comrade Alois Chidoda, told newsmen in the Botswana capital, Gaborone, that most of the Zimbabweans who have fled to the camp have now returned home. He reiterated that those who have been repatriated made the decision voluntarily. Comrade Chidoda cited several reasons that made people flee to the camp, saying one of the major ones was hunger caused by the drought condition in some rural areas of Matabeleland. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Feb 87 MB] /12232

TRADE REPRESENTATION PROGRAM PLANNED--The minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, has announced the setting up of a program of trade representation in all foreign missions to exploit the export of both primary and manufactured goods. Comrade Munyaradzi told the annual general meeting of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce's Harare branch that a new mission will be set up in Moscow to serve the socialist trading bloc, COMECON, countries. He said this will be followed by other trade missions in Zaire, Angola, and Australia. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Feb 87 MB] /12232

BEIRA CORRIDOR--Mozambique's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Francisco Madeira, says prospects for the development of the Beira corridor are very bright, with the availability of funds to rehabilitate the railway line and repair the road. Speaking in Harare yesterday, Comrade Madiera said the corridor is safe because South African-sponsored bandits can no longer cause major damage to vital road, railway, and pipeline links to the sea. He said in cases where minor explosions ripped the railway line, emergency repair teams can restore it within an hour or two. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Feb 87 MB] /12232

LACK OF TRANSPORT HAMPERS DROUGHT RELIEF--More than 200 000 people in four of the seven districts of Masvingo Province are not getting government-provided drought relief food because of transport problems. The main problem facing local authorities in getting food to the needy was a shortage of transport to ferry the relief maize from the Nandi Grain Marketing Board depot to the communal areas, said Chiredzi District Administrator, Cde Lenos Pfumojena. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 87 p 3] /12828

JAPAN GRANT FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS--Japan yesterday granted Zimbabwe \$2,14 million for agricultural chemicals to help increase food production. This was the seventh time since independence that the two countries had signed agreements for increased agricultural production programmes. The amount of grant aid for various development projects from Japan to Zimbabwe totals \$69 million since 1980. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Ellisha Mushayakarara, said the shortage of foreign currency in the country provided a big constraint in the production levels of all the sectors of the economy. The crop chemicals provided under the grant would certainly contribute to the efforts of attaining high productivity in agriculture. In addition to the application of imported inputs, Zimbabweans would always exercise proper land use and management to ensure high production levels in agriculture. Besides the national goal of diversifying agricultural production to be self-sufficient, Zimbabwe had a regional responsibility of food security within the SADCC region, Cde Mushayakarara said. The Japanese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Yoshifumi Ito, commended the Government's efforts in developing the agricultural sector. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

DUTCH MPS VISIT PROJECTS--The six visiting members of the Netherlands parliamentary committee on development co-operation yesterday visited two Dutch-sponsored projects in Manicaland Province. The delegation visited the Tandi Development Association in Mawumbwe District and the Chitepo Agricultural Training Centre. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

CSO: 3400/134

SOUTH AFRICA

KEEPING CERTAIN MINERALS FROM U.S. ADVOCATED AS COUNTERMEASURE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Minerals Exempted From Sanctions. Time Now Ripe for Action Against U.S.A."]

[Text] The time has now come for strong action by the South African government against American sanctions. That is the opinion in rightist political circles after the American government announced in a surprising way that it is exempting 10 strategic South African minerals from sanctions. Washington announced at the same time that it is going to try to become independent of these minerals as soon as possible. Those 10 minerals are chrysotile [sic] asbestos, andalusite, antimony, chromium (including ferrochromium), cobalt, industrial diamonds, manganese (including ferromanganese and ferrosilicomanganese), platinum group metals, rutile (including titanium rutile) and vanadium (including ferrovanadium).

The announcement is regarded as a further official confirmation of the indispensableness of those minerals to the United States economy. This provides South Africa with an ideal weapon to upset the whole American sanction effort, but the United States' serious efforts to make itself independent of them show that this indispensableness will not continue forever. In mining circles it is estimated that some of that list of minerals will never be able to be replaced, but others will be able to be made less indispensable after a number of years by new, although expensive, technology. The time to use that weapon against the United States is thus now, it is said.

The HNP's congress urged back in October of last year that South Africa stop exporting uranium to the United States until that country's sanctions against South Africa are lifted. The congress said that the United States' sanctions are just one step on the U.S.A.'s road to forcing South Africa to accept a black majority government, and the sooner those efforts are frustrated, the better. Mining circles say that if the government had just had the will to counteract the American sanctions, it could have used an indirect by making the export of platinum and other essential minerals subject to the condition that the purchaser must also buy South African coal and steel, which fall under the American sanction provisions. Then South Africa itself need not do without the revenue from the strategic minerals, which is estimated at four billion rands a year. How much coal and steel buyers would have to purchase

along with how much platinum, manganese or chromium is a matter which offers unlimited possibilities for bargaining and negotiation. It is regarded as strange that the government has not yet taken any initiative in that direction.

The assumption is expressed that it is the government's plan to "solve" the sanction problem by meeting the minimum conditions of the American sanction law; namely, to release Nelson Mandela and lift the ban on the ANC. In such a case it is easy to understand that the government would not want to hamper its return to the American political camp after the election by an active mineral policy.

13084
CSO: 3401/80

SOUTH AFRICA

BISHOPS SAY SANCTIONS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE, OPPOSED BY BLACKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 16

[Editorial: "Reality of Sanctions"]

[Text] The conclusion reached by the Roman Catholic Church's commission for investigating economic pressure and their effect cannot be any surprise to those who reflect soberly about the detrimental consequences of sanctions. It indeed pulled the rug out from under the sanction zealots' arguments. The commission, which was appointed by the Bishops' Conference of South Africa, found in essence that punitive economic measures are counterproductive and impede reform. In its report the commission endorses many of the now already well-known viewpoints of the opponents of sanctions and it repeats several of the most important dangers of a shortsighted approach, which is repeatedly pointed out. Nevertheless, the report is important on account of the broad unhappiness in the Roman Catholic as well as the Anglican Church over the apologetic attitude which some of their church leaders have assumed toward sanctions. The church leaders in question will have to take note of findings like those to the effect that the international community, instead of disinvestment, should throw everything into the struggle for the socio-economic uplifting of the black population; and that those very people who are supposed to be helped by sanctions are going to be affected the most severely by them. Even more important is the commission's rejection of the sanction zealots' favorite argument that the majority of blacks in South Africa support sanctions, even though they must be plunged into still greater misery by them. The commission confirms the strong suspicion that this does not represent the opinion of most blacks.

Nobody needs be surprised that the sanction campaign has a detrimental effect on reform. No government that wants to keep its self-respect can allow the impression to be created that it is giving in to foreign pressure. If that happens, it can expect that the pressure will simply increase. Sanctions moreover weaken the economic growth in which reform can flourish. Archbishop Desmond Tutu's reaction to the Roman [Catholic] commission's findings therefore do not stand up. According to reports, he refuses to accept responsibility for the negative effect that sanctions have on reform. Who is he trying to bluff? As the reality of the disastrous consequences of sanctions emerge ever more clearly, the excuses of their apologists get ever more tenuous.

13084

CSO: 3401/82

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS TECHNOLOGICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent, datelined Johannesburg: "SA Gets Technological Advisory Council"]

[Text] The government has appointed a technological advisory council and a head of technological planning in the Department of Economic Affairs and Technology in order to fully utilize South Africa's resources and to further the country's technological development. That announcement was made here by the minister of economic affairs and technology, Mr Danie Steyn. He was speaking at a luncheon at the invitation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Dr A.M. Edwards, chairman of Mintek, has been appointed chief of technological planning in the department. Mr Steyn said he will start with his new work as soon as possible. "South Africa is experiencing a great social and economic boom. More refined technology must therefore be employed so that the country's economy can grow."

Growth

"Technology also plays an important role in attaining economic and industrial development. Technological development makes up a big and irreplaceable part of a process by which productivity is raised so that economic growth can take place. South Africa has already made progress in certain technological areas, but so far it has been in fields which have not been clearly identified. A need has thus arisen in both the public and private sectors to promote technological development together."

Universities

"That matter has also been considered by the Scientific Advisory Council. The council submitted certain proposals to the government in that connection. Experts from universities, the private sector and technicons will also help. The technological advisory council will have the right to designate working groups which will carry out certain investigations. The head of technological planning in the department will serve as convener of the board," Mr Steyn said.

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CSO: 3401/82

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE WORKERS' UNION URGES CP, HNP TO COOPERATE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Mine Workers Demand Rightist Alliance"]

[Text] White mine workers are now also urging an election agreement between the HNP and the CP [Conservative Party]. The HNP's head office in Pretoria received several telegrams from organizers of the Mine Workers' Union (MWU) last week asking for such an agreement. The telegrams state that workers will be requested to refrain from voting if an election agreement is not reached. The same telegrams were also sent to the CP. The mine workers' support for an election agreement closely follows similar pleas by rightist organizations. Both the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement] and the Association of Orange [Free State] Workers declared themselves in favor of a coalition between the two parties.

In a letter to the MWU's organizers in question, the secretary of the HNP, Mr Louis van der Schyff, provided complete information on the HNP's position on cooperation in the face of the CP's pressure for quick unification. The letter reads, among other things, that "the HNP is nevertheless in favor of steps with a view to unification after the general election, as expounded in broad outline by Mr Marais and confirmed by the HNP head committee in a statement on 10 January 1987." At the time this went to press, the CP has not yet responded to the HNP's offer to resume negotiations with a view to an election agreement.

13084

CSO: 3401/80

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, HNP COOPERATION ADVOCATED BY TERRE'BLANCHE

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSLAD in Afrikaans 13 Jan 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Rightist Unity"]

[Text] The parties to the right of the National Party have been shunning unity for years now. They have agreed for a long time already that the NP is their biggest political enemy, that agreements and cooperation are necessary for them and that they must eventually become one party. Yet they do not reach more than limited election agreements, because the leaders mistrust each other, because each one is striving for an agreement that gives him the advantage, and because the HNP does not like the CP's methods. The CP has called a unification meeting for 24 January in Skilpad Hall in Pretoria, and its leader, Dr A.P. Treurnicht, until last week "stubbornly" insisted that it is the decisive day for unification. A letter was sent under his name to "all HNP members and some NP members" to invite them there, regardless what their leaders say about it. This was termed a "hostile act" by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais.

But then the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, suggests that the CP and HNP conclude just a cooperation agreement before the election and that they strive for unification after that--exactly what Mr Marais has been preaching for quite some time. That was unacceptable to Dr Treurnicht from the mouth of the HNP, but when the AWB says so, he embraces the idea and announces that the meeting in Skilpad Hall does not have to involve unification. One can only wonder what it will involve now. This change of colors by the CP makes an election agreement much more possible--and Dr Treurnicht is obviously not looking forward to being opposed by Mr Marais in Waterberg for the umpteenth time. Both have already merrily announced names of candidates as part of the war of nerves between CP and HNP. An agreement will mean that constituencies are divided satisfactorily and that certain announced aspirants will have to withdraw or run where they do not want to. Interesting little disputes can be expected in the future, and this all for the privilege to become the official opposition in the Volksraad if everything goes very well for them.

13084
CSO: 3401/81

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS SAYS TREURNICHT MAY LEAD OPPOSITION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by political editorial staff, datelined Pretoria: "Marais on Cooperation: Treurnicht May Lead 'Opposition'"]

[Text] He is altogether willing to serve under Dr A.P. Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, as "leader of the opposition" if the two parties can come to an election agreement, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said here yesterday at a public meeting at the city hall. He further declared himself willing for the two parties to be able to merge after two full sessions on the opposition benches if there are no other matters which hamper unification. Mr Marais was frequently applauded loudly. More than 2,000 people attended the meeting. He said the HNP is not ready to take part in the CP's unification conference tomorrow in Pretoria, and that an agreement of cooperation between the two parties during the election is all that will satisfy him. "One needs a period of engagement in a marriage. Moreover, when two parties are in a relationship where it was not exactly love at first sight, one of the two may not want to make it a forced marriage," he said. By cooperation he means that the two parties make an agreement to form a united front against the National Party in the election, where the two parties do not oppose each other, but cooperate in every seat they are contesting.

In the 17 years of its existence the HNP has spent 20 million rands on the "struggle," and today the party only owes less than one million rands. Can the party then throw in the towel? (Shouts: Never, never!). The two rightist parties will become the official opposition if an election agreement is reached. Unity between the parties will grow out of that in time. "After two full parliamentary sessions we will be ready to become one, provided there are no other things which get in the way." Regarding the distribution of seats, Mr Marais said the CP wants to contest 106 seats, about 60 of which look very "favorable." He suggests that these seats be equally divided between the two parties. Of the 46 less favorable seats which are left over, the CP can contest 31 and the HNP will contest 15. "So this is 61 seats for the CP and 45 for us," Mr Marais said. He perceives that the question of leadership is one of the biggest problem for Dr Treurnicht. If they enter an election agreement and win seats, they will have enough votes to make up the official opposition. "I will be altogether willing to accept Dr Treurnicht as leader of that opposition and I will be ready to serve under him."

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, HNP EFFORTS TO UNITE VIEWED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 21 Jan 87 p 14

[Editorial: "Allies"]

[Text] In spite of the tug-of-war still continuing between the CP and HNP, they will probably yet enter into a cooperation agreement on the basis of seats. There is no other way out for them if they want to prevent possible rightist constituencies being given to the National Party by a division of votes. It is clear from an interview with Dr A.P. Treurnicht that the struggle between the two rightist parties will be continued after the election. This means that the rightist front is divided even in parliament and the CP hope to become the official opposition frustrated. The CP leader's concession to change his unification congress into a unity congress is evidence of the strong influence of the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche. The idea (order?) actually came from him. No cooperation agreement between the CP [and] HNP would have been possible without it. The differences between the two parties run deep. The biggest stumbling blocks on the road to unification are more in the way of personalities and not so much principles. Dr Treurnicht accuses the HNP (read Mr Jaap Marais) of wanting to survive as a party and be in a stronger bargaining position vis-a-vis the CP. The same can be said of the CP (read Dr Treurnicht). What strikes the observer the strongest, however, is that the disputes touch bitterly little on the problems which affect the country and its people the most. There are no signs of reflection about handling propulsive black aspirations or the escalating foreign onslaught. That is also the reason for the rightist parties going to the voters with a comprehensive message.

13084

CSO: 3401/81

SOUTH AFRICA

DISARRAY AMONG OPPOSITION IN UPCOMING ELECTION VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jan 87 p 8

[Column by Dawie: "Political Fever Suddenly Running High: Look Who's Seeking Partners!"]

[Text] It has been a long time since politics were red-hot so early in the new year. Election fever has definitely moved the political temperature up quite a few degrees, and suddenly there is an unprecedented stir and bustle. One would actually expect that the greatest concern should lie with the Nationalist Party, already in its 39th year of power this year. A party which has been in power so long in any democracy should by this time be experiencing formidable problems and challenges to its leadership role. But as paradoxical as South African politics apparently are, the biggest fumbling-around is taking place among the opposition parties. There is no question of their assuming power. No, they look like they are fighting for their survival instead. There are almost signs of panic as the PFP and NRP on the one hand and the KP and HNP on the other are maneuvering over amalgamation or cooperation. The Progs are fighting for their life as the official opposition under the uninspiring leadership of Mr Colin Eglin after Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the darling of the Prog press, so abominably left them in the lurch.

Nightmare

Their nightmare is that the ultra-rightists are going to take over that role from them. That is why they are now hastily working on a kind of alliance with the NRP, the party which until recently was still treated with virulent disdain by the Progs. The NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton of golf fame, is heading for a marriage of convenience with a PFP which, however, is regarded by a large part of his followers as leftist sellouts who under no circumstances at all can be trusted with national security.

Disenchanted

Watch for volcanic rumblings among English speakers henceforth! The NP may win support among disenchanted NRP's especially in Natal, the NRP's power base. Such people will just not be content to hold hands with Progs who

fervently trot along with the ANC admirers' clique. The far-rightists' big talk also comes into clearer perspective as the KP and HNP try to outbid each other.

Old-Fashioned

This goes for the right's leadership role, among other things. Neither Dr Andries Treurnicht, most slippery of the rightist opportunists, nor Mr Jaap Marais, ever in reverse, want to give in to each other. Since the death of Dr Albert Hertzog, Mr Marais has regarded himself as the progenitor of staunchness. Separation at any price! But he is just too old-fashioned for the modern South Africa. Dr Treurnicht, on the other hand, is typically engaged in a takeover attempt again and again, this time involving the followers of the HNP leadership whose policy he took over piece by piece.

'Peacemaker'

No wonder that even among ultra-rightists there are whispers about the leadership qualities of an opportunistic politician who does not show any sign that he has a specific, clear vision for the country which meets the demands of the time. It was to be expected that a "peacemaker" would step forward in the far-right disputes and discord. But that it now had to be Professor Carel Boshoff of all people... The problem with the Volkswag leader is that he obviously does not always know what he ought to think; hence his equivocations on the NG Synod resolutions which he himself brought up, as well as his funny dance among eggs over the Verwoerd prize awarded to Dr Anton Rupert. Now he has gotten a lash from Dr Treurnicht as well as Mr Marais, with the advice that he had better stick to the cultural field. Professor Boshoff's politicizing under a fig leaf of "culture" became too much for many long ago; now it obviously annoys his far-rightist fellow fighters too. And everything points out just how unbearable the whole lot finds each other. Now lead a nation with such leaders! Nevertheless, pro-Nationalists should have no illusion about the struggle that lies ahead. Far right as well as liberalist left are going to pull out every conceivable trick in the election campaign; frequently too by complementing each other's attempts, as in the 1983 referendum.

If NP Slides ...

This will happen while South Africa is experiencing the worst foreign pressure and interference since the days of the Second War of Liberation. Not much imagination is needed to think what the consequences to the country are going to be if the election results make it look like the government is sliding. And it would make little difference whether opposition headway comes from left or right, or perhaps both. There's work!

13084

CSO: 3401/44

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL FARMERS CLAIM POWERLESSNESS AGAINST SQUATTERS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Natal Farmers Powerless Against Black Squatting"]

[Text] Farmers in Northern Natal can no longer remove blacks from their farms, because the Natal attorney general refuses to prosecute squatters and trespassers. That is what farmers from Utrecht say, with whom DIE AFRIKANER chatted about the increasing squatter problem of Northern Natal farmers. Farmers say whenever they institute proceedings against squatters or idlers, the police refuse to do anything about it. The farmers attribute that growing lawlessness to the so-called Ngotsche Friendship Pact which the Louwsburg Farmers Association concluded with the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini Ka-Bekuzulu, with the support of the Natal Agricultural Union.

The commander of one of the police stations in the Vryheid area explained to DIE AFRIKANER that every time police stations throughout Northern Natal forward a complaint on trespassing or squatting to the Vryheid public prosecutor, they get the reply that the attorney general in Pietermaritzburg refuses to prosecute. The impression of the police officials is that the accused use the influence of Zulu tribal authorities in order to avoid prosecution. The Vryheid magistrate, Mr M.J. Rynders, confirmed the information about the attorney general's position, and said that about 30 cases have already been affected. A spokesman for the attorney general's office at Pietermartizburg denied that a general order has been given. Each case is ostensibly considered strictly on its own merits. He could not mention a single case where there was in fact a prosecution, but pointed out that one of the considerations which may play a role for or against prosecution is the availability or otherwise of ground where trespassers can be resettled. The resettlement official of the Natal Provincial Administration in Durban told DIE AFRIKANER that there is an extremely slight possibility of rural settlement. The NPA's community services department is concentrating on creating industrial growth points, and it may take a long time yet before squatters and trespassers from rural areas can be absorbed into new industries.

The Utrecht and Vryheid farmers with whom DIE AFRIKANER talked say that law and order cannot be made dependent on vague decentralization plans. Zulu tribal authorities should not have any rights to interfere with South Africa's white judicature. The government is creating legal chaos, they say.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER STUDENT FRONT OPPOSES MIXED BOARDING HOUSES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Rightist Students Want to Fight Against Open Boarding Houses"]

[Text] The well-known student movement at the University of Pretoria, the Afrikaner Student Front (ASF), is now preparing for a struggle to keep the university's boarding houses white. The chairman of the ASF, Mr Kosie Theron, says the fight for the white campus will be continued in the coming years. The opening-up of Tukkies' [U. of Pretoria students] boarding houses is going to be the next leftist demand, and it is going to be opposed with might and opinion. An appeal is being made to all Tukkies and prospective Tukkies to join the ASF in its struggle for retaining the largest Afrikaans university for whites.

"Attempts are being made from all quarters to influence youth to a liberal persuasion, and they are being conditioned for accepting a united multiracial community," Mr Theron says. "It is therefore important that parents also inform their children of the organizations which stand firmly on our Afrikaner principles, like the ASF. The ASF recognizes the ethnic diversity in South Africa and believes that ethnic sovereignty is the only basis for freedom. The leftist media have tried to create the impression that the ASF has been finally banned on the University of Pretoria campus. However, the true facts are that, as a result of a mass resolution, political associations are being investigated by a commission which is to set up guidelines for political associations. While the commission's report is still pending, the ASF is still active as an unofficial association on the University of Pretoria campus," Mr Theron explains.

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CSO: 3401/80

SOUTH AFRICA

REDUCED DIVERSIFICATION SUGGESTED FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Jan 87 p 14

[Editorial: "Automotive Industry"]

[Text] The automotive industry is one of the biggest employers. It is also one of the biggest employers of black workers. That is why there is political as well as economic harm whenever it goes poorly for the industry, as it did last year. It is consequently not only in the automotive industry's interest that its affairs improve, but it is necessary for the industry to put itself in order for the sake of black job opportunities and political stability. Many of its problems can be attributed to causes outside it, such as inflation, the weak rand, the drought and economic recession. These together caused sales to fall severely last year already.

The fact that, in spite of the unfavorable circumstances, two manufacturers still had more sales than in 1985 indicates that the causes of the slump should not be sought only outside the industry. We have been pointing out for many years that there are too many manufacturers and too many models for the South African population. There has already been a decrease from 12 to 7 manufacturers and from 37 to 23 models over the past 10 years. That is still too many. Some analysts do not think there is room for more than four manufacturers and much fewer models. We tend to agree with those who think that South Africa cannot economically accommodate more than two manufacturers and two models each of small, medium and luxury cars. It is not for us to say who should disappear and who should merge. However, recent history proves that if the industry does not rationalize itself, circumstances will do that for it.

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CSO: 3401/81

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CONTACT WITH NEIGHBORING STATES--Three separate events this week show that dialogue between South Africa and its neighboring countries can be carried on satisfactorily--especially in the humanitarian sphere, but also with regard to thorny questions--without the interference of America or Russia. Firstly, it was announced after negotiation between South Africa and Mozambique that six senior ANC members have pulled out of Maputo, where they constituted the control and planning nucleus of the politico-military regional committee of the ANC/SACP network in southern Africa. A second example is the visit of Mrs Louwna du Toit to her husband, Capt Wynand du Toit, who has been detained in Luanda for nearly 20 months now. The visit was arranged by the South African and Angolan governments in cooperation with the Red Cross. In the third case, a sick man from Tanzania was taken by emergency flight from Botswana to South Africa, where he was operated on immediately. All this just indicates that neighbors in southern Africa are indisputably obliged to talk with each other and iron out their problems themselves, even though the problems are sometimes of a minor nature. [Text] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Jan 87 p 12] 13084

CSO: 3401/44

SOUTH AFRICA

EMERGING BLACK MIDDLE CLASS SEEN AS POTENTIAL CONSUMER MARKET

Retailers Target Sector

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 6 Feb 87 p 85

[Text] It is now widely assumed that by the year 2000 — just 13 years away — blacks will account for two-thirds of the country's retail expenditure.

By then, an authoritative forecast says, some 60% of the black population will live in the urban areas, as opposed to the present 39%. And already, a third of the urban black population earns more than R400 a month.

Marketing to the black sector has become a thriving business in its own right, leading to the emergence of firms specialising in township communication.

Among the leading firms is Transworld, headed by Mara Minnaar, which boasts the National Soccer League (NSL), Black Luv and the SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta) among its clients.

"There will be a gradual confidence-building process," she says, and "Blacks are already very confident in the retail sector, and put a premium on quality. But they are timid about going to open hotels, restaurants and cinemas."

Figures tend to support Minnaar — a Young & Rubicam survey shows that although 70% of Sowetan TV viewers know that most cinemas are open to all races only 17% have been to an open cinema.

Minnaar doesn't expect a significant cultural convergence between black and white. "It looks as though we are following the American trend in which magazines are aimed specifically at the black consumer and they'll preserve a separate identity."

It is acknowledged that there is already a target group of 20 000-30 000 affluent blacks, but Minnaar believes this isn't where the best potential lies. "These people are role models and decision makers, but it is the emerging middle class — teachers, nurses

and middle managers who have increasingly Western expectations — that will be the most important consumers.

"There will also be a greater emphasis on owning homes and so the appliance market could grow substantially," she says.

However, not all firms are working on the assumption that there will always be a separate black market. Eric Parker, marketing manager of Squires Foods, says the proportion of blacks in company restaurants depends on the site. "But the basics of quality, service, cleanliness and value for money still apply," he says. "It would be a retrograde step to start black steakhouses."

Businessmen have become sceptical of talk about the explosion in black spending. The appliance sector, in particular, promised a boom after electrification which never materialised, according to retailers. Now black purchases of electrical appliances are lower than they were four years ago.

Brian McCarthy, of the McCarthy motor group, told the last FM's Investment in 1987 conference last November that black vehicle ownership in the next few years would increase by 6%-7% a year, but would not hit the 12%-15% growth levels predicted as recently as three years ago.

So what is different this time? Marketing expert Nkosana Ndaba believes that in the past there was not enough consultation with blacks themselves. Too much credence was given to white self-styled "black marketing experts."

And he believes blacks have acquired the confidence to start their own businesses. "If white business would take a responsible attitude and train blacks, it could contribute substantially," he says.

"The problem is that, so far, there's little in the way of office space in the townships

New Magazine Attracts Elite

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 6 Feb 87 p 85

[Text]

Whatever marketers may feel about the importance of the black elite (see *Stirring the giant*), upmarket publisher Greg Psilios feels there's a gap in the sector. So far it has been only partly filled by US-published *Ebony* and "white" magazines like *Living*. Now *Tribute*, a new stablemate of *Living* and *De Kat*, is attracting companies which haven't directed advertisements to the black market before.

Unlikely advertisers include Swissair, UTA, Estée Lauder and the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association offering race-horses for sale. "Many ads are similar to those run in *Living*, but some have been reshot with our help," says editor Maud Motanyane.

Motanyane, a former *Star* journalist, says the magazine reflects changing black aspirations. Although aimed at the top 20 000-30 000 black businessmen, politicians and professionals, she expects sales to the aspiring middle class. The initial print run of 30 000 shows confi-

dence, and the R1,50 price shouldn't deter many readers, she says.

"We'll tell blacks of opportunities that have opened up in recent years. Our restaurant critics will go to places not generally known to be open to blacks. We'll tell them of travel venues and, now that freehold property is available, we'll show what's on offer."

The first issue has an article on stock exchange investment, in which JSE president Tony Norton says that in a post-apartheid society "there is every reason to look towards the steady growth of a black investment-aware group."

Motanyane stresses that *Tribute* will not be a frivolous magazine. An article on the school boycott fell foul of the emergency regulations. But some more controversial blacks, including homeland leaders, won't be featured until the magazine is established. "We can't afford to alienate readers and advertisers too soon," says Motanyane.

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CSO: 3400/146

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WHITE VOTING SLATED--The coming--all white--general election has been slated by black leaders from Azapo to Inkatha. "Once again, white South Africans will attempt to discharge an historic responsibility which they are quite incapable of doing," said Inkatha head and KwaZulu Chief Minister M.G. Buthelezi. Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary Muntu Myeza said the election was a "fuss about nothing" as "the so-called opposition parties have no intention or ability to take over government." Buthelezi said President PW Botha "is going into an election to buy additional time--hoping somehow the extra time will make it possible for him to secure his wrong political dreams." [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 8 Feb 87 p 2] /9317

CSO: 3400/146

STATISTICS REVEAL SHORTAGE OF ENGINEERING GRADUATES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 p 10

[Article by Mandy Jean Woods]

[Text] THERE is growing concern that SA is not producing enough engineering graduates to fill the needs of the local mining industry.

Of particular concern are the low number of mining engineers graduating from SA universities.

Statistics show:

- SA as a whole has produced fewer than 25 professional mining engineers a year over the last two decades;
- Mining houses recruit about two engineers for every one local graduate;
- Between 25%-30% of all mining engineering graduates who enter the SA mining industry leave it within five years;
- About 60% of mining engineers practising in SA are from Britain, many of whom are leaving because of the impact of the devalued rand in terms of savings, and currency regulations restricting repatriation of funds;
- The universities of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria will graduate about 25 mining engineers in 1987, and local industry projections for the same period show 100 will be required;
- Indications are the seven mining faculties in the UK are unlikely to graduate more than 120 mining engineers in 1987;
- During the early 1970s, about 60% of the chemical and metallurgical engineers in SA were immigrants; this figure fell to only 10% in 1985.

Reasons for these dramatic figures can be attributed to the worldwide decline of the mining industry, the economic and political trouble in SA, and a universal decline in the number of students graduating in engineering.

Britain has always been SA's major source of qualified engineers — at its peak the UK produced about 200 mining engineers a year, of which about 150/year went abroad.

The majority worked on the Zambian copperbelt and the SA goldfields.

The high number of UK engineering graduates was due to efforts by the local coal and oil industries, which lobbied high school students and encouraged them to choose engineering as a profession.

Now the coal and oil industry no longer require as many mining engineers, they are not recruiting at high schools and the effects are being felt in the graduating classes of mining faculties in the UK, and in SA's mining industry.

In the past, SA tended to only recruit people who had already entered university or those already enrolled in the engineering programme.

Gencor's human resources director At du Plessis says types of engineers required by the mining industry, in order of importance, are mining, electronic, mechanical, chemical and metallurgical.

"There are only two universities in SA that have mining engineering faculties — the University of Pretoria and the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Universities across SA graduate other types of engineers, but those graduates tend to look elsewhere for jobs before considering mining," Du Plessis says.

One reason for so few graduating mining engineers is the way school children and parents perceive the industry, says Director of the Department of Mining Engineering at Wits, Huw Phillips.

"The industry worldwide has an image problem. People don't want to work underground because they perceive it as a dirty, high-risk job."

Long-term improvements in safety standards, contributions made by the industry and the long-term career possibilities are rarely identified.

This means there is an urgent need to improve overall communications at school and university level, says Phillips.

To this end, Gencor has increased the number of full-time bursaries it awards by 200% since 1986.

In 1985, the group launched a specific programme to make contact with career advisers at high schools, universities and technical schools.

In light of the fact that SA cannot produce or recruit enough engineers, a rethink of its marketing strategy in terms of selling the product and the country at university level and to high school students, especially in the UK, should be considered, says Renwick Executive Search's David Hutton-Wilson.

"There is a major problem getting engineers to come to SA on traditional recruitment remuneration methods.

"Revitalisation of the overseas recruitment campaign should be done professionally, under the umbrella of some well co-ordinated national body to ensure engineers will want to come and stay here," he says.

Several major organisations in SA send representatives to the UK twice a year to recruit engineers for the mining industry.

Recruitment is hampered by the unco-ordination of company recruitment offices in London, and the inability of SA recruiters to adequately answer the socio-economic and political questions asked by university students, says Hutton-Wilson.

"The prerequisite for recruitment abroad is a strong, cost-effective UK-based operation with outstanding literature and film material on SA, and especially professional presenters with negotiating skills."

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CSO: 3400/145

SOUTH AFRICA

SELF-HELP PROJECTS TO EASE NATION'S CRITICAL HOUSING SHORTAGE

Johannesburg SA DIGEST in English 30 Jan 87 pp 10-14

[Article by Tracey Kenyon-Slade]

[Text] Housing is currently one of South Africa's most pressing challenges. Statistics drawn from both government and privately financed projects, but excluding projects in the non-independent national states, indicate that about 97 000 houses will be built in Black areas from this year. A total of 79 900 units will also be constructed for Coloureds, 10 000 for Indians and 23 500 units are scheduled for Whites.

According to a mass housing survey conducted by *Engineering Week*, 53 130 units (about 55 percent of the

envisioned housing) will be built in the Transvaal, over 21 830 units will be built in the Cape Province, 16 170 in the Orange Free State and approximately 5 880 in Natal.

The above table indicates the cost and number of units built throughout South Africa from 1980 to 1985. The price includes the building cost for each unit, the cost of the property, provisional services, community facilities and any additional indirect costs involved for each of the population groups.

It has become clear that self-help

	WHITES	COLOURED	INDIANS	BLACKS
1980 Units built Cost	1 586 R37 411 751	13 589 R129 746 391	4 816 R64 848 633	4 260 R161 237 795
1981 Units built Cost	8 150 R349 056 363	39 433 R761 230 744	17 761 R344 393 910	39 922 R555 175 690
1982 Units built Cost	1 427 R38 128 121	817 R208 116 148	5 280 R90 858 969	14 549 R169 857 142
1983 Units built Cost	715 R56 212 209	8 546 R115 787 554	5 018 R53 566 433	7 437 R82 182 588
1984 Units built Cost	1 684 R107 073 574	8 205 R146 125 277	3 334 R77 907 625	2 834 R157 977 167
1985 Units built Cost	3 331 R91 482 115	11 513 R189 736 094	2 682 R61 225 102	12 702 R165 434 958

projects are more popular than mass development as they allow the individual a measure of choice and some pride in his ability to provide accommodation for his family. This fact also encouraged the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to place R400-million of the

R750-m allocated to low-cost housing "in trust" to fund self-help projects.

Although these projects do not progress as quickly as mass developments and are not suitable for sprawling Black towns, the pride and accomplishment felt once the houses are completed is

found to be far greater than moving into mass-produced houses.

To implement the self-help projects people had to be trained to build their own houses with the relatively inexpensive materials available in their vicinity. Thus the Western Cape Training Centre was established in July 1985 upon the recommendation of the Government, which set aside R600-m for the creation of jobs and the training of unskilled people in various trades.

The self-help programme was devised along the following lines:

- The housing concept has to be economical;
- The project has to be labour-intensive to alleviate unemployment;
- The house must have a high-quality finish to avoid the unnecessary expense of renovating and repairing; and
- The design has to be elementary to enable unskilled people to build the house.

Self-help housing programmes in the Eastern Cape, for example, are based on the premise that:

- Self-help housing can best provide a flexible housing system for lower income groups at prices they can afford;
- Housing is a developmental process and the provision of housing units is only one aspect of this process;
- The housing strategy should incorporate a holistic perspective, which views aspects such as unemployment, poverty, urbanisation and the population explosion as being integral to the housing process;
- The importance of the human aspects of housing outweighs the purely technological aspects of construction; and if the self-help housing action in South Africa is to be more than an esoteric concept and offer a real solution to the country's housing dilemma, the small experimental "model" projects must be vastly expanded.

During the 1984/85 financial year the Eastern Cape Development Board implemented self-help housing projects in 14 towns in the Board's area.

Some of the building methods used in the housing projects being undertaken presently include:

- *Shell houses*: This is a very cost-effective method of home-building. The

houses have a surface area of approximately 59 square metres, which includes two bedrooms, a lounge, kitchen and bathroom and cost approximately R3 600 to erect.

This building concept is being used throughout South Africa.

The building materials consist of continuous lengths of tube-like plastic bags filled with a lime, sand and cement mixture. It can be cut to any required length during the building process.

These "tubes" are laid one on top of the other within a framework of wooden planks and then interlaid with mortar to fix them into place and fill any gaps. Wooden poles form the framework of the house. Once the construction is dry, the planks are removed and the walls are plastered and painted.

Upon completion of the house, the owners are responsible for the installation of the electrical wiring.

- *The Zenzele self-help housing project near Grahamstown uses the so-called Zenzele method of construction. This is based on a modified wattle and daub technology traditional to the region.*

Participants, using their own or employer finance, have a choice of nine plans depending on their financial circumstances.

Shortly after the establishment of the Zenzele project, a number of unassisted projects were stimulated in various towns in the Eastern Cape.

- *Brick houses*: New houses are presently being built under the work-creation programme in many Black residential areas. The eventual aim is to replace all the old houses by new brick structures consisting of two bedrooms, a kitchen and a combined lounge and dining-room.

Owners are provided with a loan for building materials. They erect the houses themselves under the supervision of a qualified building instructor.

- *Timber-frame houses*: This housing concept is becoming increasingly popular in South Africa because of its rapid construction and because it is relatively inexpensive.

A number of residents of the old Lawaaikamp Black town near George in the Southern Cape recently moved into new timber-frame houses at Sandkraal. Of these houses 39 were

built in 1985, approximately 160 last year and it is hoped that 150 will be erected this year.

The Government has allocated R750-m to low-cost housing. Of this amount R400-m has been set aside "in trust" to fund self-help projects. The remainder is being spent immediately on urgently needed projects comprising R185-m for Blacks, R67,7-m for Coloureds, R49-m for Indians and R17,7-m for Whites.

Good progress has also been made with the provision of low-cost housing for Blacks and Coloureds in the Orange Free State.

According to Mr Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government and Housing in the Indian House of Delegates, more than 84 646 units, at a cost of R725,4-m, were provided in Natal from 1920 to 1985.

In 1985/86, R126,2-m had been spent on low-cost housing for Indians in South Africa. A further R184-m was allocated for 1986/7.

Over the past 18 months several projects were initiated for Coloureds at a cost of R16,7-m.

Low-cost housing for Blacks in Natal is being provided by the Government with the assistance of the KwaZulu Government, the Urban Foundation and several building societies.

Regarding low-cost housing for Whites in Natal, only two projects are being contemplated for 1987. Com-housing is building 107 units in Pinetown and a further 406 in Pietermaritzburg.

In the Cape Province housing projects are being undertaken for Coloureds in many areas.

Numerous low-cost housing projects have been implemented and are under construction in the Transvaal. Approximately 8 000 hectares of land has been proposed by the Government for Black housing development in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area — just under half the estimated 17 200 hectares required to cope with growth projections until the year 2000.

Professor Pluto Webb from the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership believes that self-help and mass building projects hold the key to South Africa's housing future. However, he says, the country does not have the materials, the manpower or the finance to permit the construction of the more than 3-million homes that will be needed over the next 20 years or so if South Africa continues to implement its traditional home-building methods. A transition to alternative methods of construction will not be easy, he says, but it is essential if the housing shortage is to be alleviated.

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CSO: 3400/145

FIRST BUMPER AGRICULTURAL SEASON IN SIX YEARS PREDICTED

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 6 Feb 87 pp 36-37

[Text]

The chances are extremely good that this year SA will have its first bumper agricultural season in six years in the northern summer rainfall area. Good rains over the next five to six weeks are critical. If they fail, farm earnings could ripple through the economy, gingering up business activity significantly.

Optimistic forecasts are that farm incomes alone could add at least 1% to economic growth over the year — it could be as high as 2% — bringing overall growth in gross domestic product to upwards of 3%.

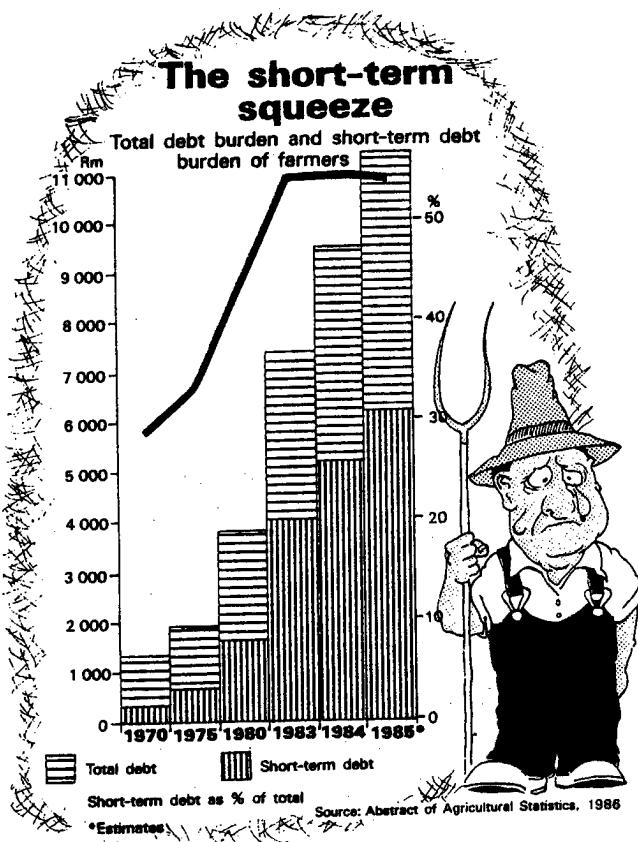
The good rains, lower interest rates, cheap fertilisers — and a reckless disregard for agricultural surpluses in other parts of the world — are combining to raise farming expectations, perhaps to unrealistic heights.

Banks are, for once, eager to provide the wherewithal to finance crops. They have already been pitching into Land Bank bills and will no doubt shave prime rate as much as possible to capture a larger share of this market. The Reserve Bank for its part is eager to see the money supply rise in consequence, to the growth targets it has consistently failed to hit.

However, before the men in smocks down their pitchforks and join hands for the annual harvest rites, there is something they ought to bear in mind: the new downward-sliding price system coming into operation on May 1, which will key farm prices closer to the market forces of supply and demand.

It aims at penalising farmers who have overproduced and are as a result forced to export into oversupplied foreign markets.

Lower prices will also force structural adaptations, as farmers move into alternative crops. The huge potential gap between producer and consumer prices of maize under the new pricing scheme will also increase pressures on the existing fixed-price, one-channel maize marketing scheme.



In consequence, important changes — and vital decisions by farmers, organised agriculture and government — lie ahead. A reduced role for control boards and a stronger marketing presence for regional co-ops could form part of the new marketing deal.

The outcome: some farmers will be encouraged to consider using their own maize to improve cash-flows and profits by fattening cattle, sheep and pigs or by producing wool, milk or eggs on the farm, rather than selling their produce to the market at reduced prices.

While consumers could benefit from more market-related farm pricing, it is also important that the authorities prevent powerful agricultural monopolies that could manipulate pricing — as is the case with red meat — and negate the advantages of these developments for the consumer.

Notwithstanding the new farm pricing policy, few economists doubt that higher farm incomes will give a substantial boost to the reluctant economic recovery, benefiting rural economies and manufacturers of fertilisers, agricultural chemicals, tractors, seed and other implements vital to agricultural output — such as Mercedes-Benz cars.

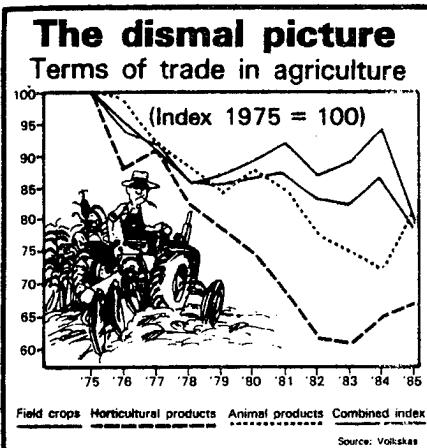
Tractor sales in 1986 were down to a dismal 5 000 units, from 24 862 in 1981. This signifies a turnaround from a R400m industry profit in 1981 to a loss of R42m in 1985. Similarly, fertiliser sales dropped from 3,3 Mt in 1981 to a mere 2 Mt in 1986.

Quantifying the effect of bumper crops on economic growth is difficult, with crops like sunflowers still being planted and others like maize, groundnuts, sorghum, cotton, soya beans and potatoes heavily dependent on continued good rains.

But, crystal-ball gazing aside, some projections are already being made and rough estimates point to a better economic position than last year, notwithstanding falling export prices and — in some cases — falling local demand.

Current rough estimates point to a possible 10 Mt maize crop, leaving an exportable surplus of 5 Mt after meeting local market demands. The Maize Board's provisional sliding price scale announced last year showed that such a crop might attract possible producer prices of R185/t for white and R173/t for yellow maize.

But, as this was based on a considerably weaker rand and higher export prices at that stage, actual prices — to be announced in



April — could be well below the provisional prices. Nonetheless, a 3 Mt white maize crop at R180/t could earn producers R540m, while a 7 Mt yellow maize crop at R165/t could earn them R1,155 billion — a gross total of roughly R1,7 billion.

This compares with gross receipts of R1,75 billion from last year's 8 Mt crop. And with interest, input costs, management and labour costs still to be paid from gross earnings, it is anybody's guess how much could flow towards creditors in 1987.

Red meat producers stand to benefit from higher meat prices, while improved grazing could replenish depleted herds and give a long-term boost to cattle, sheep and pig farmers. The national sheep herd is down to about 27m — from 31m in 1982 — while the cattle herd, at 7,8m, is still well below the 8,6m of 1982.

Precise quantification of the economic impact of higher farm prices and herd restocking of SA's biggest single farming sector is impossible, as meat prices fluctuate daily. But the outlook is definitely brighter for some stock farmers.

Export-based sectors — citrus, deciduous fruit, wine, sugar, wool and mohair — are understandably wary of disclosing world market prospects for 1987. Export receipts will be reduced by the stronger rand, while added costs caused by longer export routes induced by sanctions could also reduce net income. But generally markets still exist and foreign exchange should flow into the coffers.

The outlook for other summer crops is also sweet. Sorghum could hit a record 700 000 t if rains continue, while a potential bumper cotton crop of 350 000 bales could provide local needs and save on costly imports. The groundnut crop could repeat last year's 125 000 t, sunflower seed could reach 500 000 t after last year's 270 000 t, while a large 41 000 t soya bean crop looks possible.

But depending on the uncertain price outlook for its competitor yellow maize, sorghum prices could fall well below last year's R187/t, leading to reduced earnings. Here also the export outlook is critical, with massive world surpluses depressing potential earnings.

Sunflower prices have been provisionally increased and farmers could double gross earnings to R210m, while a bumper cotton crop will not only save on exports but also increase gross earnings by some R110m.

While prospects are substantially better than last year's, some important structural problems have still to be faced if agriculture is to be given a greater market orientation, thus avoiding an artificial rise in farm incomes at the expense of both the consumer and, to some degree, the taxpayer.

The outcome will be a much more efficient and productive farming sector, capable of adjusting to falling local demand, calamitous drops in world produce prices and the recent appreciation in the rand.

This is a state of affairs that not even SA's 21 control boards could turn permanently to the advantage of producers and distributive agricultural interests. To try now — as some foolhardy boards have in the past — to increase local administered farm prices as soon as they are stuck with unsold surpluses will send the rate of inflation substantially above 20% a year.

Another millstone that agriculture must bear is the substantial farming debt, which is expected to grow from 1985's R11,2 billion to a massive R13,3 billion for 1986. It is taxing the minds of the commercial banks, organised agriculture and government. The State President's Economic Advisory Council's completed special report on the reconstruction of agriculture is now in government's hands, and an announcement on this vexed question is generally expected this month.

But farmers and vested agricultural distributive interests will probably be spared the brunt of these structural adjustments by government's election preoccupations and its

relief that nature at least has been kind to its farming constituency. Progress towards positive change could be hindered too by the "strategic" argument that an uneconomic price has to be paid for self-sufficiency in a hostile world.

But given the reality of SA's dependence on foreign trade and the need to maximise its impact by tuning up economic efficiencies, government cannot afford altogether to abandon its faltering moves towards a more market-related dispensation for agriculture. Farmers must prepare themselves for a harsher reality, as doors and windows gradually open to allow the chill winds of local and international competition to blow away decades-old cobwebs of protection.

Internationally, the coming protectionism battle between the US and its trade competitors in the EEC and Japan will focus heavily on agriculture. In fact, Spain's joining the EEC, and its 100% tariff barrier that cost the US \$400m worth of maize sales, set off the current furore, with the US Congress threatening to slap huge tariffs on EEC food imports. Meanwhile, the Soviets have also heavily reduced their imports from the US, adding to massive world grain surpluses.

The US Department of Agriculture's world wheat and coarse grain estimate reported in its December 1986 *Foreign Agriculture Circular* that world grain trade is at its lowest since 1978-1979, with estimates down by 14 Mt over two months. The department also forecasts that USSR grain imports for the 1986-1987 season will be 5 Mt below previous forecasts.

For SA, export outlook for 5 Mt-6 Mt of SA yellow maize looks bleak indeed. Fortunately, Taiwan has undertaken to buy some 1,8 Mt from SA over the next three years, while Eastern Bloc countries might also decide to increase their already-heavy purchases of SA maize.

SA's yellow maize is rated the best quality on world markets and this could also generate a small premium over competitors. But this is small cheer in a market where the Maize Board calculates that yellow maize has to be exported at a "loss" of R170/t against local prices, not against the cost of production.

National Maize Producers' Organisation CEO Piet Gous says a partial solution would be for government to guarantee payment of storage and handling costs of about R100/t for some 3 Mt annually above local market

needs. Farmers would then have to accept the risk of world market prices.

"Provided we can regain local market share up to 6 Mt, this would provide a market for 9 Mt maize a year, earn valuable foreign exchange — some \$210m at current world prices — and cost the taxpayer some R300m annually. This is small beer compared with current US subsidies of some \$238/ha," says Gous.

Of course, government might wish to cushion the phasing-in of a more market-related system over the next five years. But it needs to be very careful how this is done. The expected bumper crops should make the difficult changes ahead easier to bear. To turn to the US model of farm price supports might prolong a painful transition and bolster the inefficient.

It is sometimes forgotten that in this country farming is big business. The small man on the land, usually the target and seldom the recipient of government beneficence, provides a diminishing share of agricultural produce at increasing cost. Any agricultural support policy must take that into consideration.

TWO STEPS BACK

Indexes of farming inputs, producer prices and consumer prices, 1975-1985

Year	Farming inputs (1)	Producer prices (2)	Terms of trade (2) ÷ (1) (3)	Con-sumer prices
1975	100	100	100	100
1980	207,4	178,3	0,86	176,7
1981	230,3	201,1	0,87	203,5
1982	270,5	225,3	0,83	233,5
1983	308,3	253,7	0,82	262,2
1984	330,2	282,8	0,86	292,8
1985	392,9	307,0	0,78	340,3

Average percentage change per annum

1975-1985	14,7	11,9	-2,5	13,0
1980-1985	13,6	11,5	-1,9	14,0

Source: Abstract of Agricultural Statistics, 1986

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CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

BUMPER COTTON CROP GOOD NEWS FOR TEXTILE, CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 6 Feb 87 pp 84-85

[Text]

With a potential cotton crop of 350 000 bales on the land, SA's 2 500-odd cotton producers are smiling. A bumper crop would increase gross earnings this year to some R335m — a R110m bonus on the receipts from last year's 233 000 bale crop.

This year, producers expanded plantings to some 178 000 ha against last year's 125 000 ha.

And it's not only good news for farmers. The bigger crop might well meet local demand from the textile industry for the first time. Local spinners have increased their consumption steadily — from 328 000 bales in 1984 to 339 500 bales in 1985.

The growth seems likely to continue, with both the R2,8 billion a year textile industry and the clothing industry, which had sales last year of R2,2 billion, benefiting from an economic upturn.

Clothing Federation public affairs director Hennie van Zyl says most members report steady sales growth. Official employment hit 110 000 in November and another 30 000-40 000 workers are employed in rural and decentralised areas, but members are still reporting new hirings in the Cape and Natal.

"Improved economic conditions, pent-up demand and, possibly, the rent boycotts all contribute to the positive pattern," says Van Zyl. "January orders are up on last year, and retail statistics show across the board sales hikes."

While the federation is forming a new body to promote export sales, the industry is still plagued by fabric shortages, says Van Zyl. An estimated 78% of industry members report supply problems, and fabric is being imported while the bottleneck in local textile supply is sorted out. This built up in 1985-1986 when low local demand coincided with higher textile exports.

The Board of Trade and Industry (BTI) is now undertaking a comprehensive investigation into the relationship between local fibre-producing sectors (cotton, wool and synthetic fibres), the textile and clothing industries and retailers. At stake is the level of tariff protection needed against foreign imports, and the BTI report, expected by September, is awaited with some trepidation.

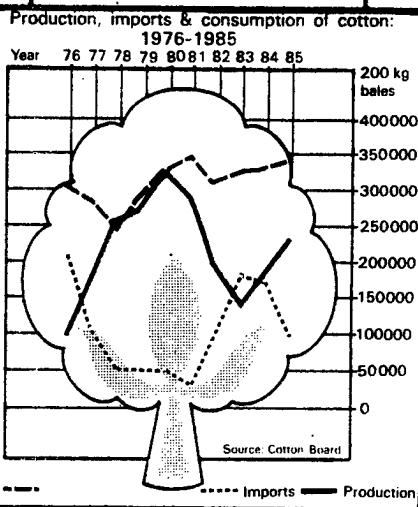
Security needed

Textile Federation executive director Stanley Shlagman says the report is urgent because manufacturers need some security on tariff protection before they proceed with expansion investments in the region of R600m-R800m.

Van Zyl is less impatient. He tells the *FM* the BTI investigation is the most comprehensive undertaken.

"It's vital to all four related sectors. We cannot afford to hurry it and receive a superficial report. This is a complicated subject with an impact on the whole economy. We are happy to wait for September," he says.

Cottoning on



If the industries get their priorities in order, Cotton Board manager Johan Gillen is confident about the future. The cotton, textile and clothing industries have "massive" potential for expansion, he says, and, all going well, cotton producers could be looking at production levels of 600 000 bales a year. ■

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SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN ORDERS CLASSIFIED RESEARCH NOT MADE PUBLIC

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

INFORMATION relating to classified research done 18 years ago and revealed in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday was not to be made public, Defence Minister Magnus Malan has ordered.

The order was made at the trial of three men charged with fraud, two of whom worked at the time for the CSIR.

It was alleged by Dr Jan Lochner, formerly with the CSIR and the University of Port Elizabeth, that they misrepresented a formula during research done in 1968.

The accused are the chief director of the CSIR's National Institute of Telecommunications Research, Raymond Vice, 61; the retired deputy-chairman of the CSIR, Dr Francis Hewitt, 67; and a senior lecturer in applied mathematics at the University of Cape Town, Professor Geoffrey Brundritt, 46.

The order prevents publication of information relating to the development of weaponry systems for SA defence and the codenames of certain operations.

Lochner alleged a formula he devised to detect submarines by means of a magnetic field was falsely presented as not being valid.

The alleged misrepresentation of Lochner and his system to the Armaments Board and/or to the CSIR, and/or to the University of Port Elizabeth caused termination of the research project.

The charge sheet stated the accused knew at the time that the formula was valid. All three have pleaded not guilty.

Lochner says he became aware of serious corruption within the CSIR in the 1960s. After reporting his findings, CSIR staff turned against him and he had many clashes over his work. He was later contracted to the University of Port Elizabeth where the research was done.

Brundritt, asked to give an outside opinion, was shown Lochner's system and an alternative system from the CSIR. Asked which would, in his opinion, work best, he chose the latter. The hearing continues.

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CSO: 3400/165

SOUTH AFRICA

MICROCOMPUTERS IMPORTED FROM TAIWAN

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 30 Jan 87 p 74

[Text]

As the world microcomputer industry grows, SA is increasingly regarded as a vital outlet for machines manufactured or designed in the Far East, notably in Taiwan.

Evidence of the trend, if any were needed, comes from the Taiwan Computer Show held in Johannesburg last week. The sponsors, the China External Trade Development Council and the Taipei Computer Association, say SA's importance as an outlet for products of Taiwan's information technology industry is growing rapidly.

As indeed it is. The worldwide value of Taiwan exports from this sector reached \$2 billion last year, with sales of microcomputers accounting for 9% or \$180m — R450m at an average exchange rate of US40c. About 1 000 of these machines were sold in SA each month last year, at an average price of R4 500, giving a total of R54m — or 12% of Taiwan's microcomputer revenue.

What's more, the local micro market, growing at 22% a year, is one of the fastest developing in the world, with an increasing customer base.

Taiwan's information industry began to take shape some 20 years ago, but has grown most dramatically in the last few years with emphasis being placed on the manufacture of hardware such as micros and peripherals. Total exports were \$114m in 1981 and are expected to reach \$4.5 billion by 1989.

Price has been a major factor in the growing acceptance of Taiwanese micros worldwide, with even IBM-compatible machines generally retailing at 30% less than an IBM PC.

Quality has concerned buyers as many of Taiwan's 300 microcomputer exporters were "garage" manufacturers, using substan-

dard components. However, to facilitate international sales of their products, many of these now seek approval under various international testing and inspection standards.

Nevertheless, there's still something of an international problem with fly-by-night agents who import single orders of machines from Taiwan, sell them for a quick profit and then leave buyers without support or service. SA is not immune, but, unlike other major markets, there are a small number of legitimate suppliers of Taiwanese products and quality is much more easily monitored.

This and price have been major factors in the popularity of Taiwanese machines locally. Introduced to the market at the beginning of 1986, they captured more than 26% of the R205m microcomputer market in just a year and are expected to make further inroads in 1987.

With sanctions screws being tightened, consistency of supply is another attraction for local buyers, particularly new users. There are six major suppliers of Taiwanese micros in SA, accounting for about 75% of sales, and three of them have local manufacturing capacity.

First among them is Psion Computers, acquired last year by ICL which estimated that the takeover would push turnover up by some R13m (*Business August 1 1986*). An advantage for Psion was that ICL resources became available to boost a local manufacturing programme.

Mitec, a subsidiary of construction giant Murray & Roberts, and Computershop, subsidiary of shipper Safmarine also have technology transfer agreements which enable them to manufacture locally. The other major players in the market are Multitech, Teco and Copam.

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CSO: 3400/168

SOPHISTICATED ELECTRONIC 'SNIFFING' DEVICE DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 87 p 32

[Article by Pte G. Pentopoulos]

[Text]

COMMERCE and industry are growing at a rapid rate in South Africa. This phenomenon is not without its problems however. Growing just as rapidly is the security threat to large buildings, factories and public facilities.

The screening of people entering such places is becoming more and more difficult. Walk-through detectors are familiar to those of us who travel regularly by air, as these are in use at most airports.

Fuchs Electronics, a subsidiary of Reutech, is at the moment producing a walk-through security system similar to those used at airports. However, it is much more sophisticated. It detects explosives, weapons and metal-sealed explosives such as limpet mines. It has been christened "The Sentinel".

As the Sentinel is entirely automatic, other time-consuming and relatively unacceptable security procedures such as body searches can be eliminated.

The system combines explosives and metal detection facilities in one walk-through unit. Explosives emit a vapour which is detectable within a few seconds by the Sentinel's sophisticated electronic "sniffing" device.

The Sentinel has proven to be extremely reliable. The false alarm rate has proved to be less than 2%.

Besides detecting all metals, explosives and metal sealed explosives, the Sentinel gauges the approximate mass of the metal, and identifies its type. For example, steel, aluminium, coins and metal foil can all be measured for their specific properties, then compared with those stored in the processor's memory.

The system gives a visual reading of everything passing through it. As little as five grams of gold can be identified by the scanner.

The Sentinel security doorway has been installed in Britain's House of Parliament, as well as in nuclear power stations, banks, museums, prisons, military and civil establishments, factories, computer centres and research centres all over the world.

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CSO: 3400/168

TECHNOPARK TO BECOME TOP HIGH-TECH ADDRESS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

CALIFORNIA has its Silicone Valley; Scotland boasts a Silicone Glen, and what could become SA's Silicone Vineyard is fast taking shape outside the university town of Stellenbosch.

"In the UK, the most preferred address for high-tech companies these days is Science Park, Cambridge. I believe that in the next decade the most preferred address for high-tech companies in SA will be Technopark, Stellenbosch," says Professor Christo Viljoen, dean of engineering at Stellenbosch University and the originator of Technopark.

Technopark is being developed by the Stellenbosch municipality, which has made 40ha of prime land available south-west of the town.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has come forward with a loan of R6m to develop phase one of the project, which will comprise about 10ha. Ground will be sold on a freehold basis to approved companies.

Services will be made available in September, but building of the administration and laboratory complex of the Bureau for Systems Engineering (BSE) — which will eventually comprise 5 000m² — will start in April.

"Four other companies have already indicated they will follow BSE's example and say they will set up their own facilities at the park," says Stellenbosch mayor Piet Lombard.

"At least one international company with extensive interests in SA is considering erecting a research and development (R & D) facility. It believes it can solve its own problems of a shortage of high level manpower by having part of its R & D carried out at Stellenbosch."

Technopark will provide an incubator building for small entrepreneurs. Space will be available at a low rental. A helicopter pad is envisaged, which will reduce driving time from D F Malan Airport. The park is situated on feeding roads leading to the main routes of metropolitan Cape Town and is close to Stellenbosch Airport.

The project is seen as a regional development, and will also rely heavily on R & D work undertaken at the University of Cape Town, the University of the Western Cape and Stellenbosch University. The Cape Technikon and the Peninsula Technikon are also expected to participate and provide high level manpower.

Manufacturing in the Western Cape is expected to receive a major boost from the park.

"No mass production facilities or polluting factories will be allowed on the park," says Viljoen.

"But manufacturing facilities in the industrial areas of the Cape will be utilised for products developed in the Technopark. Its establishment is seen as an essential link in creating job opportunities in industry in the area, where the level of unemployment is high."

Viljoen says that when Silicone Valley was established in San Francisco in the early 50s, it was met with derision because, at the time, nearly all major US industry was situated on the east coast.

"Silicone Valley soon proved to be the stimulus for the establishment of high tech industries in the region and today is number one in technoparks worldwide."

Viljoen foresees a similar development in SA, with material based industries mainly in the PWV area and industries based on knowledge-intensive products in the Western Cape.

"We must put the emphasis on those industries which thrive in an area such as ours. We work with industry not for industry.

"This simplifies technology transfer and ensures a mutual involvement of university staff in the problems of industry on the one hand and participation by industry in our R & D programmes on the other.

"As an educational establishment, our first priority is to our academic responsibility. R & D undertaken for industry should enhance our academic capabilities and tie in with our philosophy," he says.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW POCKET-SIZE COMMUNICATION UNIT--A pocket-size communication unit which will send and receive messages in print from any telephone has been introduced to the South African market by Johannesburg-based RAM Electronics. The Phone-Telex PX 1 000 incorporates a word processor for editing messages on a 40-character display screen and the message can then be transmitted from any telephone to the home base receiver through the built-in modem. The unit will also store incoming messages which can be read on the screen. A compact printer offered as an optional extra can be attached to the Phone-Telex to provide a printout of incoming and outgoing messages.

"This equipment is ideal for the travelling businessman," says RAM's sales manager Raul Lazarescu. "It means he can send and receive messages in the office, hotel room or in the field, from a public telephone." The imported units are at present only available on monthly lease. Cost: R70 a month. Phone: (011) 23-6221). [Text] [Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 30 Jan 87 p 68] /9317

NEW WEAR-RESISTANT COATING--The high cost of components because of inflation and the low rand is forcing industrialists to turn increasingly to remanufacturing and extending the life of units. Tribo-Corr, the Randburg-based specialist in friction and wear-resistant coatings has developed two long-life coatings for machinery which are to be manufactured locally. Sales director Howard Shaw says that as the base materials are local the company is not at the mercy of international metal markets or currency fluctuations. "Stable prices and guaranteed supply will be a boon to our industrial sector," he says. The coatings are alumina ceramic, known as Tribo-Ceram 131 VF, and a nickel-based hard facing alloy called Tribo-Hard 15. Tribo-Ceram is a sprayed coating for application to the gland seal areas and impellers of pumps mainly used in the mining and power generating fields. "It has been proved to extend the life of components by at least 10 times," says Shaw. The nickel-based alloy, mainly used in highly corrosive environments and impact applications, has extended the life of equipment by up to 20 times, he says. It is also said to be cheaper than alternative forms of protection. Cost: On application. Phone: (011) 793-3665. [Text] [Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 30 Jan 87 p 68] /9317

JOHANNESBURG FIRST COMPUTER MAIL CONFERENCE--Forecasting technological developments and applications has been a feature of the computer industry since the early sixties. However, the results have often been erratic and recent assessments have proved to be as much as 10 years out. At the first Computer Mail conference to be held in Johannesburg on March 17, delegates will be given an international perspective on directions in computer technology and strategy by Serge Beauregard, a US authority on technology projections. Beauregard is chief of technology and group vice-president of Newtrend Group Incorporated, a leading supplier of software and services for banks and other financial institutions. He has been exceptionally accurate in technology forecasting, working with organisations such as the MIT. As the focus on the conference is computer technology in business, Beauregard will focus on management issues involved in controlling expected development in information technology as well as appropriate actions to help make use of it all at all levels of an organisation. Telephone Audren Golden at (011) 642-7262 for conference bookings. The cost is R300 a delegate, or R250 if more than three delegates attend from one company.
[Text] [Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 20 Jan 87 p 74] /9317

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- END -